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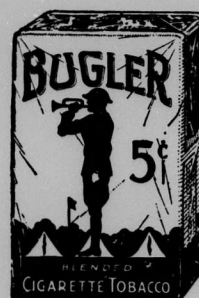
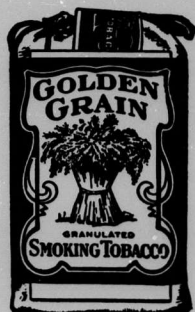
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LABOR CLARION

Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XXXIX

San Francisco, February 2, 1940

No. 1

Six-Hour Day and Five-Day Work-Week Without Reduction In Wages Demanded by the American Federation of Labor

A WELL DOCUMENTED and resounding declaration demanding the six-hour day and five-day work-week, without reduction in pay, as one method of mitigating the curse of unemployment which bears so heavily on millions of workers, with poverty for themselves and for their dependents as the result, featured the declaration of the 1939 convention of the American Federation of Labor at Cincinnati, Ohio, mobilizing all of organized labor's forces toward the prompt realization of the shorter hours objective.

This important subject came before the convention in the report of the Committee on Shorter Work-Day, written by Delegate Edward J. Gainor, chairman of the committee. Gainor is president of the National Association of Letter Carriers and eleventh vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

The report emphasized the belief, held by not only the American Federation of Labor but by all other progressive groups, that with business interests everywhere mobilizing the service of inventors to develop labor-displacing machinery, whose installation is the major source of our unemployed army numbering millions, the continuing curse of unemployment would be largely mitigated by reducing the length of the work-week to thirty hours as rapidly as industrial conditions make it advisable, with the important proviso that there shall be no reduction in wages, thus maintaining the purchasing power of the workers which is so essential in providing a market for commodities.

The keynote of the convention's declaration was that machinery, which enables working men and women to produce ever larger quantities of commodities which are the basis of wealth, shall not be mobilized by the owners of industry for the sole purpose of profits, regardless of the social injury resulting from such a motive, but that society must master the machine and turn it into a public servant instead of permitting it to function as a public enemy. The best way for society to master the machine in the public interest, the convention held, is to reduce the hours of work in accordance with the increased efficiency under mechanized industry, and thus enable the workers to "participate equitably in their increasing productivity."

Following is the report of the Committee on Shorter Work-Day which the convention unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

In submitting this report, your committee desires, with all the earnestness possible, to stress the high importance of the shorter work-day and the shorter work-week, not only on its own account, but as a continuing issue of commanding moment before the American people.

Shorter Hours, Higher Wages to Offset Increasing Efficiency

Dating back many years, the American Federation of Labor, in its succeeding convention declarations and in its official pronouncements, has insisted with unvarying consistency that the principle of balance must be observed in our economic relations and that shorter hours and higher wages should keep even step with expanding productive efficiency as a condition precedent to the maintenance of national prosperity and as a protective barrier against the menace of broad scale unemployment.

The 1922 Cincinnati convention of the American Federation of Labor, in addressing itself to the shorter work-week, declared: "That only by universal establishment of the scientifically calculated work-day can we build a continuing and enduring condition of national prosperity."

The 1925 Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of

Labor declared in substance that the only answer to the mechanization of industry was that the workers should participate equitably in their increasing productivity.

Some seven years ago the American Federation of Labor, in its fifty-second annual convention, held in this very hall, when confronted with the problem of some twelve million idle workers, reaffirmed its moving philosophy and in doing so urged the early adoption of the six-hour, five-day work-week without any reduction of wages as its chief objective. It also, with clarion voice, called on the American people to join in the accomplishment of this high objective.

A.F.L. Has Waged Long Fight to Shorten Hours

The story of the long fight for shorter labor hours without any reduction in wages is an inspiring one.

Time was when the shorter work-day was primarily the concern of labor alone. This is no longer so. Thinking men in steadily growing numbers and in all walks of life see in it the cornerstone of any wise policy to stay the ravages of millions sentenced to involuntary idleness.

"Ever since 1926," the executive council states in its current annual report, page 130, "the American Federation of Labor has swung the entire force of the labor movement behind a drive to shorten work hours in order to reduce unemployment. We struggled first for the five-day, forty-hour-week, then for the thirty-hour week, and we have insisted that the work-week be shortened without reducing the weekly income and living standard of American wage earners. This great drive (the report continues), together with the help of federal legislation, has resulted in outstanding achievement, equaled in no other country of the world."

The American Federation of Labor, in pressing its unrelenting fight for a shorter work-day and a shorter work-week, has rendered a notable public service. It has pointed the way that progress must take.

While it has not solved the problem of unemployment, it has softened its ravages beyond measure. The record on that score is plain. "Had it not been, however, for the drastic reduction in work hours, shortening the average work-week in all industries from fifty hours in 1929 to forty hours in 1937 (including part time work)," as the report of the executive council, page 132, sets forth, "technological unemployment would certainly have affected several millions, and our total jobless army would have been very much larger than it is."

Mindful that each succeeding convention held during the six years since succeeding has, in stirring terms, renewed its advocacy of the five-day week and six-hour day, we should now stoutly reaffirm our declaration in support thereof and supplement the same with specific recommendations for continued progress in the light of conditions as they present themselves.

The past ten years, dating from the 1929 all-time high national income level of 81 billion dollars on down through the acute depression period and including 1937 (the year of revived prosperity) to the present time, presents a wealth of experience showing the operation of the shorter work-week and its reaction on public and social welfare. This experience, with which we can now take counsel in planning for the future, includes the relation of the shorter work-week to the unemployment problem, to the wider diffusion of jobs, to the maintenance and advancement of wage rates, to the stimulation of national productivity

and to many other related factors of high importance in the maintenance of a healthy economic balance.

Shorter Work-Week, etc., Commended by Executive Council

In the report of the executive council, pages 128 to 138 inclusive, a comprehensive survey of this entire subject is presented for the consideration of this convention. That portion of the executive council's report, which includes an analysis of the several related factors having to do with the operation of the shorter work-week, under the captions of "Wages and Hours," "The Shorter Work-Week," "Employment Changes, 1929 to 1937," "Analysis of Figures," and "Summary," has been referred to your committee on the shorter work-day for consideration and for the presentation of a report thereon. In response thereto, your committee submits the following:

After careful study and review of the progress made during the past difficult ten-year period, and with due regard to the workers' employment and living standards, it is the judgment of your committee that the report of the executive council presents a factual and thoughtful survey of this subject that is of the highest importance. Moreover, this survey is reinforced by timely recommendations intended not only to hold all of the ground hitherto won, but to steadily press forward along right lines in striving to soften the struggle for existence and provide job opportunities for the vast army of unemployed.

Wage Reductions Prevented Despite the Depression

The report of the executive council points out in discussing "Wages and Hours" that while a drastic reduction in work hours was necessary during the past decade to prevent widespread unemployment, this had to be achieved without any reduction in wages to prevent a defeat of its moving purpose through a reduction of living standards to a poverty level.

The stern and unrelenting fight put up by the American Federation of Labor in support of a shorter work-week, on the one hand, and against any reduction in wage rates on the other, cannot be too highly commended. "The last two years of the decade gave a striking example

of trade union success in maintaining wages," the report of the executive council states. "We came through this recession with relatively few wage cuts, and these have in large part been restored."

During the past ten years, dating from the economic collapse of 1929, the total of unemployed workers has reached an average surpassing by far anything that had gone before. The depressing ramifications of this army of jobless, which, according to the American Federation of Labor estimates, reached a high average of thirteen millions of unemployed in 1933, and a low of more than seven millions in 1937, runs through and colors every major item in this ten-year survey.

Higher Living Standards Visioned When Industry Expands

Therefore, special attention is directed to the following illuminating summary on "Wages and Hours" in the executive council's report covering the past decade as compared with the preceding ten-year period.

"If now we compare progress in the decade just ending with progress in the ten previous years, 1919 to 1929, we find a strong contrast between the previous decade of expanding productive activity and the present ten years of industrial stagnation. From 1919 to 1929 the average per capita living standard in the United States rose 23 per cent and hours of work were reduced by two per week (from fifty-one in 1919 to forty-nine in 1929). From 1929 to 1937 the average per capita living standard declined 7.5 per cent and work hours were reduced by ten per week.

"The only tangible gain to workers in the present decade has been an increase in leisure, while adjustments in wage rates paved the way for higher living standards when industry expands. In the last decade the increase in leisure was very much smaller, but the 23 per cent rise in per capita 'real' income raised workers' living standards to the highest level of any country in the world. This contrasts with a net loss in the present decade, due to industrial stagnation."

Failure of Industry to Expand Imposes Starvation Incomes

Your committee in considering that portion of the executive coun-

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cil's report which shows the sharp decline in productive activity from the 1929 level in varying degree down to the current year of 1939, which, according to the executive council's report, is likely to show an 18 per cent decrease below our 1929 production, desires to fully record its agreement with the statement that "the failure of industry to expand during the last decade has meant an immeasurable loss to our people."

We also realize how far-reaching are the hard effects of this loss in national income to the workers in key industries as shown in that portion of the executive council's report giving an analysis of the figures and also showing the employment loss in numbers of jobs.

To the one million, five hundred thousand who have lost their jobs an increase of four million, five hundred thousand in the working population has been added to the total of unemployed during the period of 1929 to 1937. Your committee therefore directs special attention to the following quoted excerpt from the executive council's report, showing the tragic effect of this sharp reduction in national income.

"Thus the failure of American industry to expand at pre-depression rates has meant starvation incomes for a large portion of our families and idleness for millions of our wage earners. A great nation, with productive capacity above any other in the world, with industrial equipment and man power, capable of producing a comfort level of living for every family, has kept its industries running at part capacity, has ceased to expand industrially. This we consider the tragedy of the 1930s.

To restore our industries to normal productive activity, and normal expansion, to get our idle men and women back to productive activity in our industries, is the first task before us, the first step in solving the unemployment problem."

Fewer Workers Required to Produce Same Output

Unemployment still continues our most grievous problem. Industry and farm production in 1937, while running close to the 1929 level, we find operating with one million less factory workers and one-half million fewer farm workers.

Thus the reduction in work hours, due to the progress of the shorter work-week program during this period, did but little more than take up the unemployment slack, caused by technological advances and improved production methods.

In no year of the past ten has unemployment averaged less than eight million. Now with employment returns, according to September, 1939, trade union reports, showing a decided upward trend closely approaching the 1939 levels, not only should any efforts to expand labor hours to meet so-called emergency requirements be promptly challenged but the drive for a shorter work-week should likewise go steadily on. Any other course would simply do violence to common sense in the face of the ten million still unemployed. Moreover, when workers are

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laid off in large numbers, because of a business recession, and unemployment increases, it becomes harder to cut unemployment down to its previous level, because:

1. The working population is increasing steadily; about 45,000 young persons come of working age each month. Today there are 1,000,000 more persons in our working population than there were two years ago (September, 1937), and we need 1,000,000 more jobs than we had then.

2. Productivity increases steadily; it takes fewer men to produce the same amount. Production per man hour in American factories increased 5.9 per cent from September, 1937, to July, 1939, according to estimates by the National Industrial Conference Board. Since there were 8,864,000 wage earners at work in our factories in September, 1937, it is safe to estimate that the same amount of work could be done today with 8,332,000 working the same hours; that is, with 532,000 fewer workers. Thus with one million more workers seeking work we can produce our September, 1937, product with 500,000 fewer workers than we employed two years ago. Therefore, we need jobs for one million, five hundred thousand (1,500,000) more in order to bring our unemployment down to September, 1937, levels.

Cost of Unemployment of Men and Machines for Ten Years

On September 16, 1939, a wealth of facts and figures were submitted to President Roosevelt in a report by the National Resources Committee, entitled "The Structure of American Economy." This report contains a survey of the basic industries and their relation to each other, with special reference to the problem of widespread unemployment. This report shows that unemployment of men and machines in this country since 1929 has cost the nation the staggering sum of more than two hundred billion dollars.

A table covering each succeeding year from 1919 to 1927 inclusive, and which is expressed in terms of the current dollar value, reveals that the national income produced totaled \$67,500,000,000 in 1919,

\$81,800,000,000 in 1929, \$40,000,000,000 in 1932, and \$69,800,000,000 in 1937.

"When the national income is \$60,000,000,000 instead of \$90,000,000,000," this report states, "the worker suffers a lower income through unemployment or partial employment, or through wage rates lower than resources make possible; the farmer receives a lower income because of a reduced home market; the return on capital is reduced as a result of the partial use of equipment and the resulting increase in unit costs. For each group this waste means a lower standard of living than would clearly be possible."

Thirty-Hour Week Necessary to Restore Business Prosperity

In now addressing ourselves to that portion of the executive council's report where, under the caption, "Summary," a recapitulation of the major items of this subject, with special reference to progress made and in prospect, your committee again warmly commends this survey as well as the high purpose that prompted it. It deals with a question of such vital moment to all workers and indeed to all the people, that its importance cannot be overstated.

"Experience in the eight-year period from 1929 to 1937," the report states, "gives striking proof that shortening the work-week effectively compensated for technological unemployment. Had hours remained the same, the 25 per cent increase in production per hour would have eliminated some 1,700,000 jobs, whereas actually nearly 200,000 jobs were added."

"We re-emphasize (the report of the executive council declares) the need of continual striving toward the shorter work-week on the part of all unions, keeping in view our thirty-hour week." "While continuing to shorten hours (the report further states) we feel that the major national effort should be to lift industry out of its stagnation and restore it to a rate of expansion which will progressively raise living

(Continued on Page Seven)



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- 630,000 retail employees in grocery stores, hotels, taverns, restaurants and other retail outlets.
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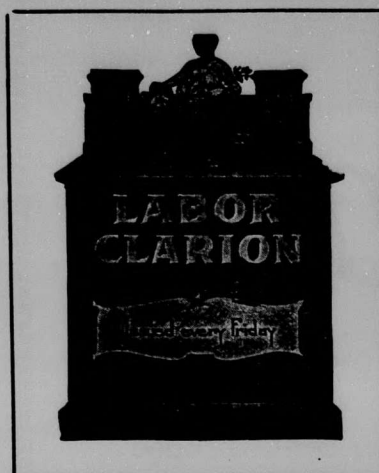
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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1940

Non-Partisan League Denounced

Under date of December 11, 1939, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, transmitted to national and international unions, state federations of labor, city central bodies and directly affiliated local unions the following circular letter:

Dear Sirs and Brothers: The fifty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which was held at Cincinnati, Ohio, beginning October 2, 1939, acted upon Resolution No. 78, which dealt with the C.I.O. Labor's Non-Partisan League. I quote from the resolution which was approved and adopted by the American Federation of Labor convention, as follows:

"Resolved, That the fifty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, in order to clarify this situation and for the purpose of making the position and orders of the American Federation of Labor effective, hereby reaffirm its position and policy toward Labor's Non-Partisan League, declaring that it is an accessory to the C.I.O. and antagonistic to the American Federation of Labor."

You will note that the convention decided and declared that the so-called Labor's Non-Partisan League is an accessory to the C.I.O. and is antagonistic to the American Federation of Labor. This C.I.O. Labor's Non-Partisan League is a political organization, formed by the C.I.O. as the instrumentality through which the said C.I.O. organization plans to carry out and execute its political policies. These political policies of the C.I.O. are in conflict and direct contradiction to the non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor.

For this reason members of the American Federation of Labor and organizations chartered by the American Federation of Labor must refrain from having anything whatever to do with the C.I.O. so-called Labor's Non-Partisan League.

The political policies of the American Federation of Labor must be formulated in accordance with its non-partisan political policy, by the American Federation of Labor itself. It must decide upon the candidates whom it will support and those whom it will oppose for election to office. Its political policy will be based upon the attitude of candidates for office toward legislation sponsored and approved by the American Federation of Labor by those elected to office as well as by those who are candidates for office regardless of political affiliation.

In conformity with the instructions of the convention I call upon all officers and members of the American Federation of Labor and all organizations chartered by the American Federation of Labor to refrain from having anything whatever to do with the C.I.O. Labor's Non-Partisan League. No officers or members of organizations chartered by the American Federation of Labor can, without violating decisions of American Federation of Labor conventions, accept membership in the C.I.O. Labor's Non-Partisan League or give to said C.I.O. Labor's Non-Partisan League their official and individual support.

We admonish all those to whom this communication is addressed to carry out the decision of the fifty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor relating to the attitude of the American Federation of Labor toward Labor's Non-Partisan League. We appeal to the membership of the American Federation of Labor to comply with this decision of the American Federation of Labor, which was arrived at in truly democratic fashion.

We must rely upon the membership of the American Federation of Labor to see to it that decisions of conventions of the American Federation of Labor are carried into effect and to apply said decisions in the administrative affairs of our great organized labor movement.

Faternally yours,

WILLIAM GREEN,
President American Federation of Labor.

Jurisdiction of A.F.L.

(Editorial in "Brewery Worker")

It has been some time since we last quoted Samuel Gompers, former beloved president of the American Federation of Labor, whose death in 1924 ended half a century of toil in behalf of the workingman. It has not been because we have exhausted our fund of such quotations that this has been so; were we, each week, to devote this space to that purpose, we could find ample material to do so for many issues to come—material in his speeches and in his writings, in his official letters and in the memory of those who knew him well, who worked with him or were otherwise closely associated with him in the movement.

Of course, the quotations we are chiefly interested in at the present time are those which have to do with the position, the status, of the various national and international unions in relation to the A.F.L. There has never been a time when these affiliated organizations have been subordinate to the Federation; in fact, it was not the intent of the unions which founded the Federation, back in 1886, to subordinate themselves or in any way relinquish the rights and privileges they had fought for and established for themselves through great struggle and sacrifice.

Perhaps it was fear that these rights and privileges would be jeopardized, if not totally destroyed, that prevented a number of labor organizations from affiliating themselves with the Federation sooner than they did. We refer to the decade which followed right after the Federation's founding in 1886 in making that statement—eventually all except the railroad brotherhoods were to associate themselves with the Federation.

That there was that fear is clearly evident when we see how often President Gompers found it necessary to officially reassure potential affiliates on that score. Thus, in the October, 1894, issue of the "American Federationist," the official publication of the A.F.L., we find the following statement:

"In becoming affiliated with the American Federation of Labor there is no loss of any right that members or unions surrender. The autonomy and independence are guaranteed and maintained."

There we have a clear and unmistakable declaration of the principles upon which the A.F.L. had been founded. It was strictly in line with the constitution under which the A.F.L. functioned, the constitution in which but one major change had been made up to that time, whereby the term "Certificate of Affiliation" was inserted in place of the word "Charter," in order that no false understanding or over-estimation of the Federation's powers might become established.

Later on, in the "Federationist" for July, 1896, we find a similar assurance in a letter addressed to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, who at that time were giving serious thought to the question of affiliation. President Gompers pointed out the mutual benefits which would result from such action on their part, and sought to dispel any misgivings the membership may have had, by writing—

"Let me assure you that in becoming a member of the American Federation of Labor your organization surrenders no right it now enjoys, places itself in no position to lessen its power and influence."

These two quotations, and others of the same pattern on record, definitely prove that in the years shortly following the Federation's founding there was no doubt in the minds of that body's officials, or in the labor movement itself, regarding the supremacy of the affiliated organizations in matters relative to the autonomy and independence of each.

If, as President Gompers wrote, "the autonomy and independence are guaranteed and maintained" to organizations then still outside the Federation, can there be any doubt that similar rights were likewise guaranteed and maintained and ordained for all time to come to those organizations, like the Brewery Workers' Union, which had been within the Federation from the first days of its existence?

(Continued from Page Four)

standards and put the unemployed to work, creating the goods and services needed by all."

With these declarations, your committee is in hearty accord. To achieve and hold national prosperity, production and consumption should be maintained on a high and healthy basis, and measurably match one another.

This means, too, that the problem of unemployment should be of common concern to all citizens, as none are immune from its ravages. To admit that this problem cannot be solved in an orderly manner would be an indictment of American common sense. Your committee has no illusions as to its complexity or the disconcerting involvements that may attend its solution. We are heartened with the thought, however, that we have traveled far toward a better understanding of this problem during the past ten years and that literally millions of our fellow workers and fellow citizens are devoting so much serious thought to finding the right way to master the machine and make it serve the public welfare that nothing but good can come from it.

Your committee insists that the heart and center of this unprecedented economic problem, which actually is a problem of plenty, lies in the long continued expansion of productive efficiency creating social interdependence on the one hand and a problem of surplus and the distribution of that surplus on the other.

If we still reaped with a sickle, transported by ox carts, and performed other tasks accordingly, we would obviously not now have this problem before us. Through modern means and methods, volume production, standardized operations, and the elimination of competitive wastes, we have more than solved the problem of production. The problems of markets that will provide an outlet for our national productive capacity so as to keep it in a progressively higher key, and our wealth production and consumption on a balanced basis, still await a satisfying answer. That this problem will also be solved in good time, your committee has no doubt.

Your committee, in concluding this report of widespread and per-

(Continued on Page Eight)

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(Continued from Page Seven)

sistent unemployment, depressed consuming power and reduced national income, which so vitally affect each individual and every avenue of our national life, desire to strongly register our concurrence in the recommendation of the executive council that the American Federation of Labor devote its best efforts to lift industry out of its stagnation so as to put the unemployed at work and progressively raise living standards.

In this same spirit your committee further recommends that this convention strongly reaffirm its indorsement of the six-hour day, five-day work-week, without reduction in pay, and that the executive council be instructed to resolutely continue its efforts to forward the widest possible adoption of this shorter work-week program.

And we further recommend that the executive council be directed to initiate a campaign of publicity intended to exalt and to feature the high importance of the shorter work-week from a standpoint of public welfare, through its affiliated international and national unions and through state and local central bodies.

Unionism Pays Big Dividends

Unionism pays big wage dividends in the men's cap and hat industry and in certain other men's-wear industries, as in all industries, the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor reveals in a report on hours and earnings just made public.

The extent to which wages for workers belonging to unions are higher than those of unorganized workers is shown by the data for caps and hats and neckwear. In both cases the average hourly earnings in union firms were 61 per cent higher than those in non-union plants.

In union cap-and-hat establishments less than two-fifths of the workers had hourly earnings below 50 cents and only one-tenth earned less than 30 cents; in non-union plants nearly four-fifths and almost one-fourth, respectively, had such earnings.

Striking Wage Comparisons

Approximately half the union workers, but only one-ninth of the non-union workers, were paid as much as 60 cents. The same general picture is found in the neckwear industry, where 17 per cent of the union workers were paid as much as \$1 an hour but only 5 per cent of the non-union workers earned as much as 75 cents.

Cloth cap and cloth hats, neckwear, work and knit gloves, and handkerchiefs were covered by the surveys, among 13,000 workers in 228 plants in ten states. All four products were studied in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; three in Illinois and Indiana; two in Ohio, Missouri and North Carolina; and one only in Maryland and in Tennessee. Proportions that women formed of all workers ranged from about 50 per cent in caps and hats to 96 per cent in handkerchiefs.

Men's earnings, both weekly and hourly, were consistently higher than women's earnings in all industries studied. In the case of caps and hats and neckwear men's hourly earnings were about double those of women.

For both men and women the highest weekly earnings were in neckwear plants, where men averaged \$36.80 and women \$18.60. The lowest were in handkerchief establishments, where men averaged \$19.20 and women \$12.50. In caps and hats men averaged \$26.95 and women \$14.00, and in work and knit gloves the averages were \$20.45 and \$12.80, respectively.



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C.I.O. to War on Outlaw Strikes

From its headquarters in Glace Bay, N. J., the C.I.O. has finally announced its intention to take a firm attitude to outlaw strikes in subsidiary unions, chiefly the United Mine Workers, nucleus of the C.I.O.

Beset by illegal strikes, the C.I.O. has distributed a warning to all locals that drastic action would be taken in future against the outlaw strikes which have been crippling the soft coal industry in that district. It was cited that severe penalties prevail, although not enforced, against those who promote rebellion against the duly constituted district and international officers and boards, and also against those who have been using union moneys for purposes other than prescribed within the constitution.

The action follows two separate investigations of outlaw strikes by county court judges, with, in each case, condemnation of the strikes. In both instances, the U.M.W. had contracted with the mine operators, and the cessation of work had handicapped the companies. In future the contracts must be lived up to, according to the most recent dictum from the headquarters of the district U.M.W. and national C.I.O. The chaotic conditions have prevailed for the past year, and have become particularly glaring in the past six months. With no official word from headquarters until now, William Sneed of Washington, personal emissary of President John L. Lewis, returned home, unable to accomplish his objective, that of contract-keeping on the part of the union.

Let's Make Democracy Work

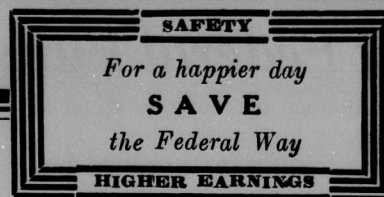
While war business will stimulate industrial activity here, it will also bring us problems and dangers. We must keep our heads. We should not rely on war prosperity to solve our economic difficulties. Chief of these is unemployment. A democracy owes an obligation to its people to provide opportunities to earn a livelihood. Let us make democracy work. Let the government, industry, organized labor and the farmer unite on a program during the coming year to provide jobs for the nine millions now idle through no fault of their own.—William Green.



Hon. Richard J. Welch

REPRESENTATIVE

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT



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Billions of Federal Funds Keep Jobless Millions From Starvation

THE tremendous number of unemployed and their dependents in the United States who are required to rely on government relief of some sort to provide them with the necessities of life was revealed by the 1939 convention of the American Federation of Labor at Cincinnati, Ohio, in a statistical review of the various phases of relief.

Pointing out that during the four years ending June 30, 1939, the federal government expended \$6,657,860,000 on W.P.A. work relief, the convention said:

"It is interesting to note that in May, 1939, the total relief and employment load maintained directly through the expenditure of federal funds on the various relief, employment and assistance programs represented the unduplicated total of 6,800,000 households, or 20,200,000 individuals benefited.

"Included in this total is the W.P.A. program employing at the time 2,600,000 workers and benefiting 9,800,000 persons. The National Youth Administration, including works projects and student aid, benefited over 600,000 persons. The Civilian Conservation Corps program, with 292,000 employees, benefited 1,250,000 persons. The P.W.A. program, employing 224,000 on both federal and non-federal projects, benefited a total of 570,000, while the employment of 215,000 on other federal work and construction projects benefited nearly 650,000 persons.

Nearly Two Million Destitute Aged Given Assistance

"It is of special interest to note that under the federal assistance programs administered by the Social Security Board there were 1,903,000 recipients of old-age assistance benefits and of aid to the blind, and that hundreds of families received aid to dependent children. In addition, 435,000 persons benefited from the assistance from the Farm Security Administration grants as the result of distribution of 87,000 grant vouchers. Finally, general relief was made available in May, 1939, in 1,645,000 cases, extending benefits to more than 8,000,000 individuals.

"In this connection the scope of the general direct relief extended

is significant. The high and low points in the number of cases on direct relief for specified months between January, 1936, and June, 1939, were as follows:

"January, 1936, 2,216,000; July, 1937, 1,257,000; February, 1938, 1,996,000; October, 1938, 1,496,000; March, 1939, 1,852,000; June, 1939, 1,568,000.

Public Works Projects Separated From Work Relief

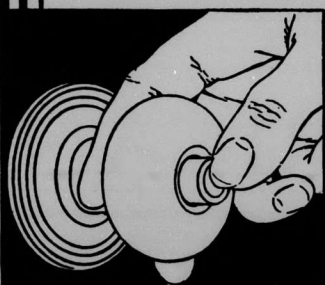
"Continued lag in industrial and trade activity with the resulting unemployment make necessary continued provision for those who are dependent on some form of public assistance in order to be able to survive.

"We have seen that work relief on W.P.A. projects has constituted the largest single instrumentality of such assistance. It has also been noted that 70 per cent of this activity was devoted to construction which, given the designation of 'work relief,' has actually represented one of the largest known programs of public works that has ever been undertaken by any nation.

"We believe it is important to recognize that such public works program, involving thus far the construction and repair of nearly 80,000 public buildings, 66,000 bridges, 380 airports, and the building of 350,000 miles of highways, cannot and should not be dealt with as work relief but should be embodied, within definitely prescribed limits, into a planned permanent public works program.

"Such a long-range program planned for the most effective and economical expenditure of public funds to fill real and pressing social needs should supplement private employment until the flow of investment into private enterprise is brought up to the levels necessary to attain full private employment. Such a long-range program of public works projects providing private employment under contract at not less than prevailing wages would do much to soften the impact of the recurrent fluctuations of business and construction activity upon employment."

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The Radio Newspaper

Down in St. Louis the "Post-Dispatch" has established a radio newspaper. Those who can afford the necessary gadgets are awakening in the morning to find a complete accumulation, ready printed, of the night's news.

Scientists have been working toward the radio transmission of facsimile newspapers for some years. It remained for the "Post-Dispatch" to give it a practical demonstration. The mechanical difficulties have been largely solved. There remains the question of market for the output. The cost of the receiving machine will be determined largely by the public demand.

The Miami (Fla.) "News" editorially marvels at this new invention in the following words:

"How far the public will find itself interested in this new form of communication is for the future, of course, to say. What difference it may make in the reading habits of the people; how it will affect present mediums of communication such as newspapers and magazines—only a guess.

"What we do know is that one more revolutionary addition to our instruments of communication is at hand—one more of those dizzy whirls of the wheels of a Machine Age which keep us on the tiptoe of expectancy and call on all hands to keep awake; for who does not adjust himself quickly to the new is shortly down and out with the old."—Topeka (Kan.) "Capital."

Strange Horned Bird

Scientists of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia announce discovery of strange horned birds, heretofore unknown, in the jungles of Bolivia. They call it the unicorn bird, from its suggestion of the fabulous unicorn, an animal with one horn. The bird weighs from eight to ten pounds and the horn, three inches in length, grows out of its forehead.

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Digging Into Famous Rail Strikes

Ruben Levin in "Machinists' Monthly Journal"

AMERICA'S industrial history has been dotted with dramatic railroad strikes. One of the most vivid was the great walkout in 1886 of shopmen and other employees on the Southwestern System.

At its height nearly ten thousand rail workers were arrayed against the most ruthless "robber baron" of that day—Jay Gould—who controlled and looted the Southwestern network.

Freight traffic was brought to nearly a complete paralysis in a half dozen states. Bloody clashes between desperate strikers and armed guards were frequent. Raw industrial warfare raged.

At the head of the strike was the flaming Martin Irons, machinist by trade and master workman (president) of the Texas District Assembly of the Noble Order of the Knights of Labor, under whose banner the struggle was carried on.

To most railroad men of today the name of Martin Irons means little. But in his day he was on the front pages of every newspaper of the land. He was denounced by editorial writers and business men as an "anarchist" and dangerous character. But behind him he rallied thousands of men filled with the zeal of crusaders.

So stirred was the nation by the strike that the Forty-ninth Congress, in session at the time, named a special committee, headed by Representative A. G. Curtin, who had been Governor of Pennsylvania during the Civil War, to investigate the causes of the Southwest "labor disturbances."

Research Conducted by Texas University

Because of its turbulence and drama the strike has just been made the subject of a special research project by the University of Texas in Austin. Under the direction of Professor Ruth A. Allen and Ben L. Owens, research assistant, the university's department of economics is digging into forgotten data on the strikes.

Already many old railroaders who took part in the big affray have been contacted by the university to tell their stories. Professor Allen is anxious, however, to hear further from old-timers who have either first-hand memories of the strike or material relating to it. The information is to be assembled for the university's labor library and its highlights are to find their way into a book on the struggle to be published this fall.

One of the complex elements of the strike, which has intrigued the University of Texas, as well as others, is the question as to whether Jay Gould himself, or other Wall Street financiers, provoked the walkout so as to profit personally by juggling in stocks of the roads involved.

Gould Cunning, Calculating, Unscrupulous

However, it would not be above Jay Gould to connive at just such trickery. He was one of the most cunning, calculating and unscrupulous industrial brigands of his day, and he grew rich by many forms of plain and fancy crookedness. He did not hesitate to destroy his own properties if he could line his pockets thereby. He would ruin a railroad without blinking an eyelash, if it meant profit for him.

Gould built up the Southwestern System in the 1870s, throwing into it the powerful Missouri Pacific, as well as every broken-down road, incomplete trunk or feeder line, franchise or land grant that he could lay his hands on, in order to develop a virtual monopoly of railroad facilities in Kansas, Texas and states west.

Labor's strength on his roads began to grow in the '80s. By March, 1885, the workers felt themselves strong enough to call a series of strikes

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GREYHOUND

against 10 per cent wage cuts. The Knights of Labor stepped into the picture after the men laid down their tools, took over the leadership of the strikes and within a few weeks won them all. These were curtain raisers for the big battle of 1886.

The late Arthur E. Holder, a pioneer of the International Association of Machinists and a veteran of scores of hard-fought industrial battles, recounted his memories of the 1885 strikes for the "Machinists' Monthly Journal" of February, 1914. He pointed out that the strikers not only got back their former wage scales, but in many instances obtained pay boosts of 20 to 25 per cent. Above all, the strikers were jubilant that they had brought the mighty Gould to his knees—or so they thought.

Cunning Displayed by Gould

However, it was not long after these victories that the new unions found they had to fight their battle over again. Gould's Wabash road, which had been placed in receivership, began firing shopmen wholesale, almost to the point of a lockout, though ostensibly to reduce expenses. Resisting this attack, the Knights ordered another strike on the Wabash in August, 1885. Members of the Knights on other branches of the Gould system were instructed to refuse to handle Wabash rolling stock. Strangely, Gould yielded to the boycott and directed his remaining roads to touch no Wabash equipment. Within a short time the Wabash settled with the strikers.

Why did Gould give in so readily? Was it because of labor's power, or for reasons of financial double-dealing? The special congressional committee touched on these questions and concluded that, while Gould may not have encouraged the boycott of Wabash to injure its market value, nevertheless such was the result.

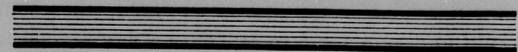
Other Crafts Strike in Sympathy

After the Wabash settlement things were far from rosy on the other Gould roads. Unadjusted grievances piled up over wage cuts, abuses on overtime, firings and other complaints. The Knights began to talk strike again, and for months prepared for aggressive action. The explosion

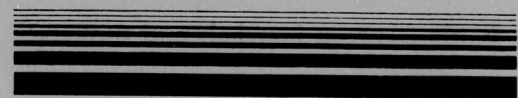
(Continued on Page Fourteen)



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(Continued from Page Thirteen)

came on February 18, 1886, when the Texas & Pacific, a Gould road in receivership, fired a foreman at its Marshall (Texas) shops who held a card in the Order.

District assemblies of the Knights demanded his reinstatement. The company refused. Whereupon, shopmen on the road were called out on March 1. At one after another of the Gould lines the parade of men leaving their jobs in sympathy with the strikers grew larger daily. Shopmen, yardmen, telegraphers, section gangs and others dropped their tools, until nearly 10,000 had stopped work and shipments on over five thousand miles of the Gould network were halted.

Irons moved from point to point, stirring the strikers to a high pitch of enthusiasm. Labor historians stress the fact that Irons and his followers conducted the strike more like a war against capital than a struggle for immediate gains. Resolutions adopted at meetings of the Knights boiled over with indignation at the whole capitalist structure.

There were blistering attacks on Gould, too. One, adopted by the executive boards of three district assemblies, referred to "Gould, the giant fiend; Gould, the money monarch."

"This monster fiend," the Knights proclaimed, "has compelled many of us to toil in cold and rain for 5 to 50 cents a day. . . . His giant power must be broken, or you and I must be slaves forever."

Appeals such as that went out to labor organizations throughout the nation and drew contributions of thousands of dollars into the strike fund. For about five weeks strikers' ranks held firm and hardly a car moved, except passenger trains carrying the mails. Factories, flour mills and furnaces shut down, unable to get shipments of needed supplies.

Battle Between Marshals and Strikers

As time went on ugly situations arose. Gould's roads got together troops of private guards, fully armed. Large numbers of deputy marshals were sent in by the courts having jurisdiction over the roads in receivership. The atmosphere became ripe for violence.

On April 3, in Fort Worth, where the Missouri Pacific tried to get a freight train through a mass of pickets, a running gun battle raged between desperate strikers and deputy marshals, and on both sides there

was a toll of killed and wounded. Government troops were rushed into the area. On April 9, in St. Louis, private guards armed with Winchester rifles, shot into a crowd of pickets at a crossing, killing seven. Whereupon, National Guardsmen were sent into this spot, too.

As the strike wore on, Grand Master Workman Terence V. Powderly, of the Knights, as scholarly a leader as the labor movement has ever known, tried anxiously to end the strife. Powderly, a machinist like Irons, believed strongly in arbitration. He arranged a conference with Gould in New York and got what he thought was a promise from Gould to arbitrate. Powderly then wired Irons to call off the strike and order the men back to work.

However, Gould either crawfished on his word, or superintendents of his roads did not carry out his suggestions. In any event, the strikers found the managements as obdurate as ever, and so the strike continued. But it was a losing battle now.

The armies of troops, deputy marshals and private guards were too much for the strikers. Before long, more and more trains began running. By May 3 Irons and his associates called off the walkout unconditionally. Many of the workers were reinstated, but hundreds of the most active were blacklisted for years.

Suspicion of Foul Conspiracy

Later, as the special congressional committee continued its hearings on the strike, rumors kept arising that the walkout was incited by Wall Street interests. Some indications to bolster this theory were found in communications of Missouri Pacific officials.

Also Powderly, in testimony before the committee, revealed that at one of his conferences with Gould he got the impression the rail magnate wanted the strike extended to the Union Pacific, with which the Knights of Labor had a contract. Irons, too, was questioned closely about the reports of financial intrigue behind the strikes, but he had little light to shed on the subject.

All in all, no clear-cut evidence was obtained to substantiate the rumors. So when the question as to whether Gould or other pirates of high finance deliberately plotted the strikes remains unanswered.

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Bay Bridge Can Hold Record Load

Eighty huge riveted steel joints of various types used in building the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge have been tested by being pulled apart at the University of California, with results highly gratifying to the designers of the bridge and others interested in construction. Like the university's previous tests on large structural models of the bridge, the tests of joints served as a check on the engineering calculations and as a guide in future designs to secure even greater safety and economy.

Prior to the building of the bridge, joints of such record size could not be tested directly because of the limited capacity of precise testing machines. The tests were made possible by the giant precise testing machine which had recently been installed in the engineering materials laboratory of the university. They were made by the university with the co-operation of the State Department of Public Works.

The machine, largest of its type in the world, looks very much like one of the bridge towers. Between the tower legs is a movable crosshead to which the structural part to be tested is attached. The machine can exert a crushing force of four million pounds or a pull of three million pounds. Its full capacity was required to break the largest of the test joints.

The principal finding of the investigation is that riveted joints of great size are entirely feasible; that with proper modifications the same well known standards that apply to smaller joints may be applied to large ones. Also, comparisons between different types of steel and different rivet patterns have pointed the way to certain improvements and simplifications in engineering design of bridges and buildings.

A Fight for Freedom

Finland is fighting for her very life, for liberty, for freedom, for all the ideals she shares with the United States. Her ardent hope for the future is everlasting peace and the right for every nation to live harmoniously in peaceful co-operation with other nations of the world.—Hjalmar J. Procope, Finland's Minister to United States.

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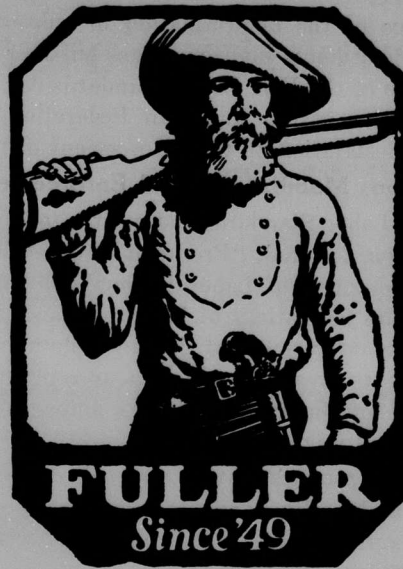
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20,000 Wage Law Violation Complaints

Definite evidence of the determination of subversive employers to continue imposing long hours and low wages on their employees despite the positive mandate of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 was cited by the 1939 convention of the American Federation of Labor at Cincinnati, Ohio, in a declaration on the enforcement of the act.

Unions Mobilized to Aid Enforcement

"When the Fair Labor Standards Act went into effect on October 24, 1938," the convention declared, "President Green called on the officers of the American Federation of Labor Unions and especially on central labor unions and state federations of labor, emphasizing that the major responsibility for the enforcement of the law rests upon organized labor. He urged all unions to create wage and hour committees which would carry on educational and informational work among union members and among the unorganized wage earners.

"The attention of all unions was also called to the vital need to maintain complete and readily available records showing wage standards attained by union agreements and the number of workers benefited by them.

"The importance of active participation on the part of union membership in the enforcement of the law was enhanced by the fact that the law enforcement section of the Wage and Hour Division, known as the 'Co-operation and Inspection Section,' had been very much understaffed from the outset.

Thousands of Complaints Received

"During the first nine months of the operation of the act, the Wage and Hour Division received some 20,000 complaints of violations, some 16,800 of which were determined to be valid. Of these 16,800 valid complaints involving 10,500 establishments, nearly 75 per cent were complaints against employers in manufacturing industries.

"For all industries, approximately 70 per cent of all valid complaints involved violations of the minimum wage provisions of the act either alone or together with violations of the overtime requirements.

Most of the complaints received from workers in industries other than manufacturing were those filed against establishments in wholesale and retail trade. About 51 per cent of complaints in this group involved violations of the overtime pay provisions of the law.

"During the first nine months of its operation, the Wage and Hour Division had only 100 inspectors in the field to handle complaints. Over this period 7500 complaints were investigated, involving 5650 establishments. Of the complaints covered by 1254 reports, 152 cases were closed mainly by restitution of back wages by the employer; 209 were dropped—151 because no violation was found, and 58 because the firms were not covered by the act; 106 cases were referred for possible prosecution and the remaining 787 cases were still pending final disposition.

Violations Convicted

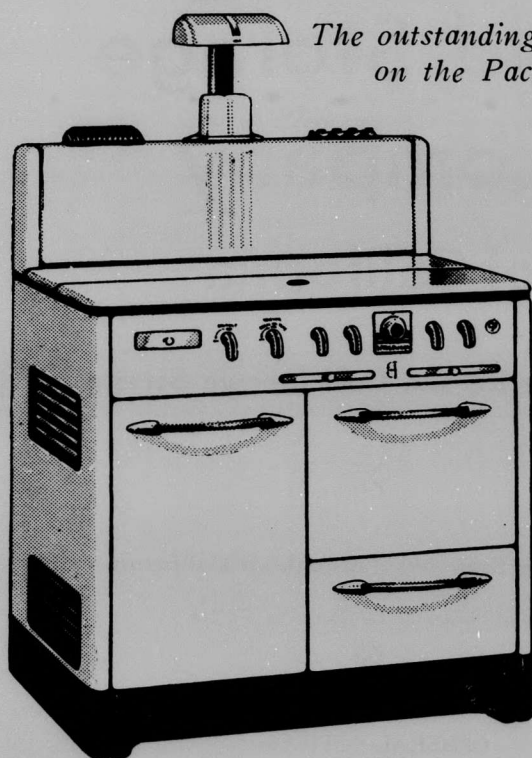
"Of 61 prosecutions instituted by the federal government between the end of January and August, 46 preliminary or final decrees have been issued and the division's preliminary petition for enforcement was denied only once. Of these cases, 29 were criminal suits brought in the various courts by the Department of Justice. In eighteen cases the government either obtained convictions or the defendants entered pleas of guilty. In the remaining eleven cases suits were still pending. The legal branch of the Wage and Hour Division has filed thirty-four injunction proceedings seeking to restrain defendants from violating provisions of the act. In twenty-eight of these cases the injunctions sought were issued."

THE BRIGHT SALESMAN

Prospective Customer—Do you keep fountain pens here? Clerk (brightly)—No, we sell them. Prospective Customer—Okay, but keep the one you might have sold me if you hadn't been so smart.—Ex.

FOR JUST SUCH AN EMERGENCY

Mrs. Stubblefield—If my husband should bring some friends home to dinner tonight, are you prepared? Cook—Yes, ma'am. My bag is already packed.—Ex.



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Harold G. Hoffman, director of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission, has asked that employee insurance payments be eliminated in New Jersey.

Hoffman also urged revision of employer payments, possibly on a merit rating basis, but said the Federal Social Security Act prohibited any form of merit rating becoming effective in New Jersey prior to 1942.

The average monthly allowance paid by state and local governments to their general relief "cases" ranges from \$3.38 in Oklahoma to \$34.28 in New York, the Council of State Governments reports.

The council said the figures were based on payments of last August as compiled by the Social Security Board and did not include costs of administration, materials and equipment incident to administration of general relief. It said relief "cases," as referred to in the report, might be either a family or an individual.

The council said the allowances, paid in cash or commodities or both, were for state and local general relief only and were paid with state and local funds.

REMARKABLE (!) PRESENCE OF MIND

In old California "tall tales" seem to have been a major branch of literature, as witness the performances of Mark Twain and Bret Harte. Other amusing examples were encountered by the W.P.A. Federal Writers' Project while compiling "California: A Guide to the Golden State."

In "A La California" Colonel A. S. Bevans reports the remarkable experience of a friend of his. This gentleman had the misfortune to fall off the roof of a three-story building at the corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. As he fell past the second story he happened to glance through the open window of a certain room. Inside a party of men were playing seven-up. Noticing that the unscrupulous dealer was just turning a jack from the bottom of the deck, the falling man had the presence of mind to shout, "None of that!"

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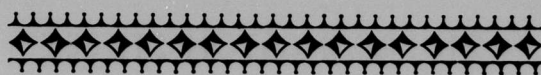
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Americans Must Win War on Poverty or Be Led Into Foreign Wars

By BENJAMIN C. MARSH, Executive Secretary of the People's Lobby, Inc.

ANATION's internal or domestic situation profoundly affects its foreign policy. America is today in almost the worst condition of its history.

The report of the Twentieth Century Fund, "Debts and Recovery," covering the period from 1929 to 1937, states:

"Total debts aggregate, with allowance for debts not measurable, over \$250,000,000,000, divided roughly as follows: Corporate, \$50,000,000,000; government, \$53,000,000,000; mortgages, \$35,000,000,000; short-term debts owed to banks and corporations, \$30,000,000,000; deposits of commercial banks, \$40,000,000,000; deposits of mutual savings banks, \$10,000,000,000; cash value of life-insurance policies, \$20,000,000,000; withdrawable shares of building and loan associations, four billion to five billion dollars."

The federal government is several billions more in debt than in 1937.

The Social Security Board reports the following average monthly payments for relief.

1933	\$ 87,408,000	1936	218,328,000
1934	145,431,000	1937	194,562,000
1935	177,471,000	1938 (11 months).....	247,671,000

It states that relief expenditures alone by federal, state and local governments from the beginning of 1933 to the end of November, 1938, were \$12,600,000,000.

It estimates that in November last year 21,300,000 people, or about one-sixth of our population, were receiving one or more forms of public relief.

Needs Grow With Increased National Income

In spite of the increase in employment, the increase in national income, the spending of billions of dollars to prime the pump of private industry, the payment of hundreds of millions of dollars in farm benefits, in spite of the enormous increase in profits of many major corpora-

tions, and in the number of persons receiving from \$5000 to \$100,000 and over net incomes—the average monthly expenditure for relief increased every year from 1933 to 1937.

Even in that year of alleged prosperity the total expenditure for relief was almost \$2,400,000,000.

In 1938 the total relief bill was almost \$3,000,000,000, or approximately three times as much as the bill in 1933.

In spite of these relief expenditures and partly because they are largely financed by taxes upon people in the lower brackets, or with sub-standard incomes, the standard of living of the masses of the American people is gradually but surely worsening.

Too Many Producers for Production for Profit

At least a million farm families are on relief or need help.

We have at least 2,000,000 surplus employables for our economic system.

In 1935, 742 corporations, about one-sixth of 1 per cent of the corporations reporting, had—

Over half of all cash, close to half of all notes and accounts receivable, less than three-tenths of inventories, nearly two-thirds of tax-exempt investments, nearly two-thirds of non-tax-exempt investments, nearly half of all capital assets, and approximately two-fifths of other assets.

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Most of these corporations, including major railroads, were and are heavily overcapitalized.

The "new deal," through pump priming and other extension of government credit to water-logged corporations, has increased the tribute they exact from consumers, and entrenched monopoly for the few and poverty for the many, just as old-guard Republican policies did.

In 1929 the capital assets of corporations engaged in mining and in manufacturing of metals and of utilities were \$68,808,000,000; in 1925 such assets of nearly one-sixteenth fewer such corporations reporting, were still \$62,173,000,000—though government should have brought down such valuation to not over \$12,000,000,000 to \$15,000,000,000.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace in his report for 1938 states:

"Rent paid by farmers in the United States to non-farmers in 1935 is estimated at \$699,000,000, in 1936 at \$743,000,000, and in 1937 at \$829,000,000."

This is mostly for farm lands, as buildings on rented farms are largely shacks.

The rent tenant farmers pay to non-farm landlords is jumping fast, to the \$1,110,000,000 paid in 1929.

Can Anything but Production for Use Meet Needs?

Americans are now in the grip of the world's worst dictators—the one-tenth of the people who own most of the means of production, distribution, and exchange of everything the American people need to eat, to wear, to live in, to work in—and to enjoy a decent American standard of living.

About a third of Americans can't get by on what they are permitted to produce, another third can barely get by, but can't put anything by for old age or unemployment or sickness, and only a third live high or near-high, the big owners and their hangers-on.

Government has made laws which let a few people determine what most of us can have, and only government—that is Congress chiefly, and state legislatures, can change laws, so people can produce and consume what they need.

Can government make private owners of factories, oil wells and mines produce people's needs?

Government can meet those needs when government owns factories, oil fields, mines, et cetera, and taxes land speculators so people can rent land to raise crops.

The untaxed value of land in New York City is over \$7,000,000,000.

The net ground rent at 5 per cent is \$350,000,000 a year, which the private owners collect and keep—while the government officials of this world's fair city pass the hat to Uncle Sam, and get scores of millions of dollars in relief funds every year for New York's unemployed.

Losing War on Poverty Here Leads to Wars Abroad

Appeals to patriotism are governments' favorite way of getting people's minds off the pangs of their poverty.

Don't be fooled by the government's talk about lining America up with the "democracies" against the "aggressor" nations.

The war to make the world safe for "democracy" failed.

Can a war to save imperialist "democracies" work any better?

Don't you need to be protected from the system we helped save in

(Continued on Page Twenty)



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(Continued from Page Nineteen)

the world war, which denies you a job, and refuses you a hand-out when you can't get a job from it?

War is supposed to make us forget our poverty and is apt to make it a jail offense to mention it.

Let's get the low-down on the "have-not recent aggressors" and the "have" old-time aggressors, for Great Britain is the mother of imperialism.

For Whose Minerals Should We Fight?

Dr. Charles K. Leith, of Wisconsin University, outstanding geologist and vice-chairman of President Roosevelt's Planning Committee for Mineral Policy, is a scientist—not an alarmist.

At the meeting of the Geological Society of America in December he warned of the economic bases of the threatened world conflict, saying:

"The acquirement of Abyssinia, Austria, Manchuria and large parts of China and Czechoslovakia have done little to meet the mineral requirements of the 'have-not' nations.

"Real appeasement by this method would require the passing over of considerable parts of the English-speaking, French and Russian domains, as well as parts of the supplies controlled commercially by the English-speaking people outside their borders.

"The United States cannot avoid the issue. It is part of our domain that is ultimately at stake. The United States is the world's largest producer, the largest consumer, and the largest distributor of minerals and their products. The frontiers of our mineral industries, including sources and markets, extend to nearly all parts of the world. * * *

"The United States and England together control in about equal proportions nearly three-fourths of the world's production of minerals and, not less important, they control the seas over which the products must pass.

"Any approach to equalization by gaining new territory means a shift of sovereignty on an unthinkable scale. Nearly 90 per cent of the world industrial power is concentrated along an axis extending from the Great Lakes in the United States eastward through central England and west central Europe, and most of the mineral resources of the world are tributary to this power axis."

How much of the mineral resources of America do you own, and how much do you want to fight in South America for bauxite for the aluminum trust, for copper for the Anaconda Company, for tin in Bolivia for the tin plate trust, or in Mexico for oil, for good old "Standard"?

You will get a job training or dying if we go to war—which won't settle anything any more than the last one.

You can also get a job—doing work, so you won't be out of a pay slip—when government owns monopolies and basic industries, and operates them to meet consumers' needs—instead of stockholders' greeds.

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Loss of Jobs by Amoskeag Shut-Down

The fortunes of 11,000 textile workers who lost their jobs in 1935 are described in a research report, "Labor and the Shut-Down of the Amoskeag Textile Mills," made public January 7 by Colonel F. C. Harrington, Work Projects commissioner.

In this study, prepared to illustrate the decline of the New England textile industry and its social effects through analysis of a specific example, the W.P.A. National Research Project traces the 105-year history of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of Manchester, N. H., whose mills were considered the largest in the world, and the composite history of the thousands of former employees following its closing in 1935.

"The situation described in this study is in most respects typical of the shut-downs which occurred in New England during the last two decades," the report says. "... It shows what the owners' decision to withdraw from manufacture the capital they had accumulated by producing cotton and woolen goods in Manchester has meant in terms of unemployment, loss of income, migration and general disorganization of the labor market."

One-fourth of Dismissed Workers Leave

More than a year after the shut-down it was found that nearly one-fourth of the dismissed workers had left the city and only two-fifths of the men and one-fifth of the women remaining had any work. A few were known to have obtained jobs in mills elsewhere. Only one-third of the men and one-sixth of the women were working at the time they were interviewed. During this year, 1936, 20 per cent of the city's families were receiving general assistance or W.P.A. employment.

The situation was somewhat alleviated, the report continues, by a notable co-operative effort which brought to the vacant buildings a number of new concerns. By July, 1937, these employed 3200 persons, but the number dropped to 1600 in September, 1938.

"The continued insufficiency of employment opportunity in Manchester necessitated continuation of relief measures at high levels," Corrington Gill, assistant W.P.A. commissioner in charge of research, wrote in transmitting the report to Colonel Harrington. "In 1937 about one-quarter of the Manchester families were receiving general assistance or W.P.A. work; in 1938 the average rose once again to the 1936 level of almost 29 per cent. During 1937 and 1938 a higher proportion of families received general relief in Manchester than in any other of the twenty-three New England cities for which information is available.

Once Prosperous City Left Stranded

"Thus Manchester, once a prosperous manufacturing city, was left stranded when its largest company closed its mills after a long period of gradual liquidation. The loss of employment opportunity in 1935 for more than 11,000 workers raised social and economic problems for the entire population which are still unresolved and which only local and federal relief and the Works Program have been able to mitigate."

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Return of Relief to Counties

Opposing return of relief to the counties, George G. Kidwell, director of the State Department of Industrial Relations, has issued the following statement:

As director of that department of state government charged with protecting and advancing the welfare of California's workers, I cannot withhold my protest against the proposal to scrap California's relief system and turn over hundreds of thousands of our unemployed citizens to the tender mercies of inexperienced, ill-equipped and in many instances reactionary local authorities.

Initiated by the most reactionary interests in the state, this move to return relief to the counties is primarily an attempt to sabotage the constructive plans of the Olson administration. But it is more than that. It is a dangerous threat to peace and order, a dangerous attempt to turn the clock back to the days of 1932 when pauperization for those without jobs and starvation wages for those who had them were the order of the day.

County control of unemployment relief is proposed by the California State Chamber of Commerce and the Associated Farmers as a means of weakening organized labor and depressing wages.

A Weapon Against Unemployed

If the measure to be presented by Senator Phillips of Banning is passed by the special session of the Legislature, rural county supervisors will be able to use relief as a weapon to break unions and depress wages by forcing the unemployed off relief to sub-standard jobs. Under county control of relief, the unemployed without resources would be forced to scab or starve.

County control of unemployment relief is further proposed as a means of reducing the taxes of the large industrial interests of the state regardless of what happens to the unemployed worker and his family. In such counties as are controlled by reactionary interests, the already meager relief budgets would be slashed and thousands of needy people would be denied all relief.

The problem of administering unemployment relief is essentially the problem of meeting unemployment, and unemployment is a broad economic issue that can be handled only by the largest, most powerful units of government. It doesn't admit of a local solution. With production at an all-time high, there has been no decrease in the number of jobless, or no lessening of need for programs for the unemployed. We face a permanent and thought-staggering problem—not a passing local issue.

In California, with its mobile population, its migrants and seasonal workers; with its advanced commerce and an industry sensitive to world conditions; the problem is intensified. It is made more difficult here by the fact that part of the population hardest hit by unemployment—those over 45—have increased 45 per cent during the past ten years.

San Francisco and other large cities must face the fact that their army of jobless and the extensive economic reasons for their condition are all too big, too serious for them to handle. The long-time consequences of unemployment, in terms of wasted labor, poor health, de-

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moralization and civil disorder are too damning for cities to risk their future by local control of unemployment programs.

Would Greatly Increase Costs

Although the proposal for county control carries with it the idea of state financing, San Francisco and other cities will eventually have enormously increased costs if it is adopted.

The division of authority and financial responsibility will lead to conflict between the county and the state. Without the authority of administration the state would rigidly budget each county and would not be prone to allow for emergencies or changed conditions. The state is bound to dodge financial responsibility of a program it doesn't control, and the counties are certain to be stuck for the bill. No governmental unit has ever accepted administrative responsibility without having to meet additional costs in the end.

The desperate plight of Ohio cities is a vivid example of what local control may lead to. In Cleveland, when state funds were refused and local funds exhausted, the unemployed virtually barricaded the city administration. Toledo officials, caught between an empty city treasury and hungry thousands who held them responsible, were in actual danger if they appeared on the street.

The cities' costs would mount as the unemployed of agricultural counties flock to the cities to take advantage of higher relief benefits. It must be remembered that county administration is most strongly urged by interests of rural districts who see in it a means of shifting their burden upon the cities. Because the rural problem is spread over large areas, the agricultural counties are in a position to avoid responsibility by their low budgets or by denying relief. The cities, concentrated focal points, large in public interest, and with a progressive relief policy, could not dodge the added burden.

Too "Hot" for Local Community

The administration of unemployment relief is too hot for a local community to handle. The local administration would be subject to pressure from all sides. Because of local control, every interested party in the county will besiege the Board of Supervisors to make changes in the way it handles its problem, or to demand relief, or more relief, for this or that group. Under state administration pressure is diffused and controlled throughout the larger area of government.

Unemployment relief is a constant emergency. S.R.A. rolls in San Francisco have varied from four to twelve thousand within the period of one year. Such changes would result in untold difficulties for the city controller in managing and disbursing funds. They mean constant shifts in personnel. The problem is rendered more difficult by a case load turnover higher than 30 per cent per month. The amount of federal aid available at any time is unpredictable and the relief agency must make sudden adjustments to changes in W.P.A. quotas and other federal employment.

Supervisor control of relief would allow political manipulation of the administrative machinery. In some counties it would allow eligibility for aid to be determined by local bias and prejudice or allegiance to the "right party." Return of administration of relief to supervisors in

(Continued on Page Twenty-four)

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(Continued from Page Twenty-three)

Florida, New Jersey, Texas and Illinois led to the entrance of wretched personnel and politics in its most vicious form.

Organized labor will not tolerate human want and suffering to be subject to the machinations of political cliques.

The S.R.A. has maintained its responsibility for over five years; successfully meeting every crisis, emergency and problem. It has spent over \$146,000,000 without scandal or misappropriation of funds. It has allowed no one to starve. It gave medical care, denied to the sick poor by supervisors. It established and maintained uniform standards of eligibility, assistance and administration throughout the state. The federal government has accepted the S.R.A. as a partner in the operation of national programs: The W.P.A., C.C.C., N.Y.A., Farm Security and Surplus Commodities.

Unique Welfare Problems in California

In some states, notably New York, county administered relief programs are operated with varying experience. Critics of the S.R.A. point to this fact as an argument for a similar set-up in California. They disregard or forget the unique problems of public welfare in this state. The other states have relatively stable populations. California has a mobile army of over 300,000 migrants whose problems have nothing in common with county lines. In other states there is a sharp cleavage between the problems of country and city. In California the agricultural unemployment situation is similar to the city problem. Because of these facts our unemployment problem demands a uniform, state-wide solution.

Realizing the futility of the Ohio experience and knowing that local control effects no economies, solves no problems, but does increase the hazards of unemployment and its administration, certain states have taken the lead in establishing the progressive and current trend. Arizona, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma and Delaware have junked local methods and have assumed complete state-wide responsibility for the administration of general relief. In California, Nevada and Rhode Island responsibility is divided by the type of relief granted. It is up to these latter states, particularly California, to reach the modern goal of public welfare—integration of all programs on the state level. County administration would be a step backwards.

THE FIRST DRIVING LESSON

Words of a man teaching his wife to drive an automobile: "Now we're all set. Just turn the jigger over and push on the hickey with your left hand and pull down that other little jimerack with your right. Then press down the doodad with your foot and pull the thing-mabob at the same time, and when it starts you push in the dofunny with your left foot and yank the umpty-diddy back and then let up on the foot dingus, and put your other foot on the kickey-ma-doodle. Don't forget to push down on the hoot-nanny every time you move the what-you-may-callit, and you'll be hunky-dorey, see?"

Love has power only through wisdom.—Swedenborg.

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Anti-Picketing Ordinance Voided

The Ventura picketing ordinance, which prohibits peaceful picketing, was recently declared unconstitutional by Superior Court Judge Louis C. Drapeau of Ventura County. The decision was handed down in two appeals from the police court of the City of Ventura. The cases were sponsored jointly by the Southern California Branch of the American Civil Liberties Union and the Central Labor Council, American Federation of Labor, of Ventura County.

The ordinance of Ventura was modeled after the Beverly Hills picketing ordinance, which was upheld by the appellate department of the Los Angeles Superior Court in 1937. Following the ruling by the Los Angeles court that such an ordinance was valid, a number of municipalities in California, including Huntington Park, adopted identical ordinances. The drive for the enactment of such municipal legislation was sponsored first by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, and then taken over by the Southern Californians, Inc.

The Ventura ordinance was adopted by the City Council upon a 3 to 2 vote, over the protest of representatives of the Civil Liberties Union, as well as of organized labor. At the hearings held by the City Council the A.C.L.U. was represented by Director Clinton J. Taft and Attorney A. L. Wirin; the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles was represented by its secretary, J. W. Buzzell.

Judge Drapeau ruled that "labor, having the right to boycott, likewise has the right to picket, and that if the picketing is peaceful the municipality does not have the constitutional right to forbid it upon the streets of the city."

Judge Drapeau leaned heavily upon the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Kim Young vs. California*, in which that court declared unconstitutional the Los Angeles handbill ordinance.

The firm of Gallagher, Wirin & Johnson represented the defendants in the test cases; Attorney A. L. Wirin appeared for the A.C.L.U.—"Open Forum."

Socialized Medicine Not New

Socialized medicine is scarcely a new thought, as research workers of the Federal Writers' Project in northern California have discovered.

The Sacramento "Union" of Friday, May 16, 1851, carried a legal advertisement in which H. A. Schoolcraft, treasurer of the proposed State Hospital, outlined a community plan for supporting the institution.

On payment of \$10 any person in health (and it must be "good") is to receive medical treatment for one year, without further charge, as may be necessary. Subscribers are to be registered, with a full description of "the person," to prevent transference of their receipts.

The plan is set forth as Section 18 of an act to create the hospital. It is also proposed, in Section 22, to tax every performance of any "circus, theater or show" five dollars "in coin" for the support of the proposed hospital. The mayor is to prohibit any performance until he sees a receipt for the tax paid, signed by the treasurer of the hospital.

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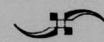
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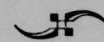
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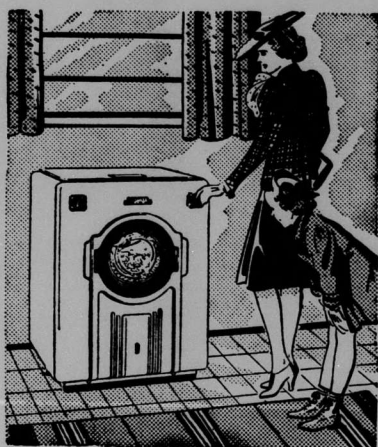
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Social Security Pensions in 1940

The United States is flooded with statements regarding the new federal old-age and survivors' pension system which became effective on January 1. Many of the statements are inaccurate. Some of them exaggerate the benefits under the Social Security law, others minimize the benefits, and still others fail to give important details. In order to present the facts regarding the new system, the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service publishes the following official statement issued by the Social Security Board setting forth the important details of the federal old-age and survivors' insurance program:

The federal old-age and survivors' insurance program, providing monthly payments to retired commercial or industrial workers and their families, got under way January 1. Examination of the first 2000 claims received by the Social Security Board indicates that combined benefits of a worker and his wife, providing she is also over 65 years of age, will range from \$15 to \$61.20.

The board also estimates, as the result of this sample study, that monthly benefits received by a single person will range from \$10 to \$41.60. Benefits for a widow, regardless of age, and one dependent child under 16 years of age, or 18 if in school, will range from \$15 to \$62.40.

Board actuaries estimate that benefits payable to a retired wage earner in 1940 will average about \$25 and about \$38 for the combined benefit of a retired wage earner and his aged wife.

Monthly Benefits for Various Groups Itemized

Under this amended program the wife of a retired worker is entitled to a supplementary benefit when she reaches age 65. Her payment will equal one-half of her husband's benefit. A dependent child under 16, or under 18 if attending school, is also entitled to a separate benefit equal to one-half of the father's annuity. The following table shows examples of monthly benefits after three years in covered employment for the retired wage earner and his dependents:

Average monthly wage	Wage earner's monthly benefit	Benefit for wife over 65	Benefit for dependent child
\$ 50	\$20.60	\$10.30	\$10.30
100	25.75	12.87	12.87
150	30.90	15.45	15.45
200	36.05	18.02	18.02
250	41.20	20.60	20.60

The new program also provides benefits for the widow and orphans of an insured wage earner. In case he leaves no such heirs, his dependent parents over 65 may receive monthly benefits. A widow over age 65 is entitled to a benefit equal to three-fourths of her husband's basic monthly benefit. A widow below the age of 65 who has dependent children in her care receives a similar benefit. In addition, a dependent child under 16, or 18 if attending school, receives a benefit equal to one-half of the father's basic monthly benefit. The table below shows examples of monthly benefits for survivors:

Average monthly wage	Widow's benefit	Total benefits widow and 1 child	Total benefits widow and 2 children
\$ 50	\$15.45	\$25.75	\$36.05
100	19.31	32.18	45.05

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Average monthly wage	Widow's benefit	Total benefits widow and 1 child	Total benefits widow and 2 children
\$150	\$23.17	\$38.62	\$54.07
200	27.04	54.06	63.08
250	30.90	51.50	72.10

All employment except for certain specifically excluded types of work is covered under the old-age and survivors' insurance provisions of the Social Security Act. For instance, cooks, maids, butlers, chauffeurs and gardeners, who are employed by private families, are not covered. If these same workers should obtain jobs in hotels, restaurants, service stations, or in other commercial or industrial establishments, they would be covered by this federal insurance system.

Covered employment, generally speaking, is a job in a factory, shop, mine, mill, store, office, American ship, national or state bank, building and loan association, or other place of business.

Many Workers Are Barred From Insurance

Jobs not covered are, in general, as follows: Agricultural labor, domestic service, government work, work for educational, charitable, or religious non-profit organization, work on railroads (this is covered by the Railroad Retirement System), work in the fishing industry, work as a newsboy, certain kinds of professional work, work performed for a son, daughter, spouse, or for a parent if the child is under 21.

Insurance Tax Paid by Both Employees and Employers

The federal system is similar to other insurance plans. The worker pays a contribution, and so does his employer, to help meet the costs of the benefits which the worker will receive. In other words, he pays a premium on what might be called an insurance policy, which will pay benefits to him when he is 65 or over and to his family if he should die.

The old-age insurance tax paid by the worker is 1 per cent of his wages, and for the employer it is also 1 per cent on the worker's wages. The employer deducts 1 per cent from the worker's wages and sends that with his own 1 per cent wage tax to the federal government. The law provides that the employer shall give each worker a receipt for the taxes he takes out of his pay. He must furnish such a receipt at least once a year or whenever a worker leaves his employ.

Wage Accounts Kept for Over 47,000,000 Workers

Over 47,000,000 workers now have accounts with the Social Security Board. Each worker's wages, as reported by his employer every three months, are recorded in his individual account.

If a worker has reason to believe that a mistake has been made in his wage record or that all of his wages have not been reported, he should request from the Social Security Board a statement of his wage total. Discrepancies which may thus be found in any wage earner's record will be corrected by the board.

Any worker can get a post card request form at the nearest field

(Continued on Page Twenty-eight)



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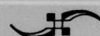
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(Continued from Page Twenty-seven)

office of the Social Security Board. All he has to do is fill in this form and mail it to the board, which will send him a statement showing the wages credited to his account.

Several changes were made in the financing provisions of the federal system when Congress amended the act last summer.

\$825,000,000 in Insurance Taxes Saved

The tax, which was to increase in 1940, has been "frozen" at its present level of 1 per cent on employers and 1 per cent on employees until 1943. It is estimated that employers and wage earners will thus save about \$825,000,000 in the next three years.

Beginning with 1940, any wages over \$3000 which a worker receives will not be counted toward benefits. A man who works for several employers may perhaps pay taxes on wages up to \$3000 from each employer, but at the end of the year he may file a claim with the Treasury Department and receive a refund of the taxes he paid for that year on wages over \$3000.

Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance Trust Fund Established

The "Old-Age Reserve Account," which was set up under the original Social Security Act, is replaced by an "Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance Trust Fund," effective January 1, 1940. All of the old-age insurance tax money collected by the Treasury is now permanently appropriated to this trust fund. Old-age and survivors' insurance benefits will be paid out of this fund, which is to be managed by a board of trustees consisting of the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of labor and the chairman of the Social Security Board.

A LONG, LONG TRAIL A-WINDING

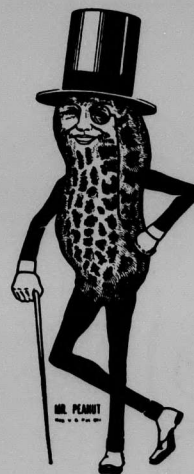
Judge—It seems perfectly natural for a road engineer to be in the middle of the road, on his hands and knees. I can't see that such actions prove this man was drunk on the job. Attorney—No, sir; that wouldn't prove anything. But this guy was trying to roll up the white line.

It is difficult to say who do you the most mischief—enemies with the worst intentions, or friends with the best.—Bulwer.

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Juvenile Delinquency Virtually Zero

Good housing is a big factor in preventing juvenile delinquency, facts cited by the United States Housing Authority indicate.

While the juvenile delinquency rate in the slums of America is two to three times as high in the better housed neighborhoods, it was virtually zero in 1939 among the 40,000 children of 25,000 low-income families removed from sub-standard homes by the United States Housing Authority slum clearance and low-rent housing program, the U.S.H.A. says.

Traffic accidents and police calls also were notable because of their absence.

Declaring this record convincing proof that slum clearance pays dividends in human as well as economic values, U.S.H.A. Administrator Nathan Straus pointed out that freedom from juvenile delinquency and crime in general, as well as from traffic mishaps, has marked the operation of the sixty-one low-rent housing projects that have been tenanted in the U.S.H.A. program.

Sixty-one Projects Tenanted

These tenanted projects include fourteen built with U.S.H.A. aid by local housing authorities in nine cities which were opened for occupancy in 1939, and forty-seven low-rent housing projects in thirty-four cities built by the P.W.A. Housing Division and now owned by the U.S.H.A.

Following are typical reports received by the U.S.H.A. from various sections of the country:

In Stamford, Conn., "Fairfield Court," a 146-dwelling unit project, has been occupied since September, 1937, and there has been no delinquency among the several hundred children.

Judge Cites Miami Example

In Miami, Fla., the absence of juvenile delinquency in the "Liberty Square" project, which houses 243 negro families, was commented upon recently by Judge W. H. Berkham of the Miami Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court. After a thorough check of his records Judge Berkham said that not a single case of juvenile delinquency has reached his court from the "Liberty Square" project, which has been tenanted approximately three years. During that period, Berkham said, negro delinquency cases have continued to be heavy from other sections of Miami.

More than four hundred children play daily at the "Parkside" low-rent housing project in Detroit, Mich., yet the first year of operation under the U.S.H.A. program was concluded in 1939 with a record of no cases of juvenile delinquency, no police calls, no traffic accidents.

Two Other Examples

Likewise, in Washington, D. C., where 274 negro families removed from sub-standard housing have dwelt in the "Langston" project for approximately two years, the record is clear. There have been no cases of juvenile delinquency, no traffic accidents among the children, no police calls and no fires.

Typical of conditions in similar projects in the Mid-West is "Sumner Field Homes" in Minneapolis, Minn. There are about eight hundred children among the 464 families. The first year of its occupancy was ended last December with a record of no juvenile delinquency, no police calls, no traffic accidents, no fires.

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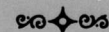
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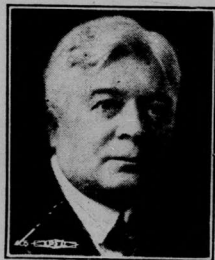
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Labor and Social Welfare Measures On States' Legislative Calendars

Changes in unemployment compensation and other social welfare laws and provisions for labor and education are among measures scheduled for attention in the eight state legislatures which convene in regular session this year, reports from the states to the Council of State Governments indicate. New or increased taxes are not generally anticipated.

States with regular sessions of their legislatures are Kentucky, Mississippi, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, South Carolina, Virginia and Louisiana.

The year may also see a number of special sessions, the council said, in view of the changes made by Congress granting expansion of social security aid to the states. These amendments, expanding federal aid to dependent children, for old-age assistance and the needy blind, were approved after many of the forty-four regular sessions of 1939 had adjourned.

Labor measures will be discussed in several states. A proposal for establishing a state labor department is reported from Mississippi. South Carolina is expected to revive last year's measure to consolidate the labor department with the industrial commission and the unemployment compensation commission. Virginia may consider a labor relations bill which would require labor and management to lay disputes before a part-time board of conciliation before calling a strike or lock-out. California will probably discuss a state labor relations agency in the special session.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR JANUARY 6

During the first week of January the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of wholesale commodity prices rose 0.1 per cent to 79.5 per cent of the 1926 average, Commissioner Lubin announced. "Sharp advances in prices of farm products, particularly grains and livestock, were responsible for the advance," Lubin said. "The all-commodity index is now at the 1939 high point reached in late September.

"Farm products was the only group which registered an advance. Each of the other nine groups, except house-furnishing goods, which remain unchanged, declined fractionally."

P.W.A. Boosts School Capacity

The Federal Works Agency of the Public Works Administration reports that the P.W.A.'s six-year construction program had added 59,615 classrooms to the capacity of the nation's schools. Total cost of P.W.A. educational projects was estimated at \$1,182,397,133.

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Marriages and Births Decline

Marriages and births in the ranks of California's young persons have dropped materially because of unstable economic conditions and a lack of job opportunities, according to new findings of the California Youth Survey made public by the State Relief Administration.

"The number of marriages of persons between the ages of 20 and 29 each year since 1930 shows directly the influence of changes in economic activity," the survey said.

"The sharp decline in the number of marriages in recent years from the number which might have been expected has meant a steady accumulation of marriages which have been postponed.

"The federal census of 1930 showed that the large majority of marriages which took place were of persons between the ages of 20 and 29, so that marriages may be considered a major part of the adjustment of young people to adult life.

"By comparing the actual number of marriages with a number constructed by multiplying the estimated population by the marriage rate of previous years we find that there has been at least a 10 per cent drop in the marriage rate during the previous decade.

"While there is some indication of a steady decline of marriage rate ever since the first world war, nevertheless the actual number of marriages also declined steadily from 1929 to 1932.

"The number rose from 1933 to 1937, and then dropped sharply during 1938. This variation shows the direct connection with business activity.

"Attendant both upon the delay in marrying and the insecurity in recent years has been a light drop in the birth rate, not only in youth, but all families have been affected by economic insecurity, especially those adults in the age groups in which most children are born, 20 to 40.

"Changes in the number of births appear to follow the business cycle by about one year. Not only did the birth rate drop more than 10 per cent from what might have been expected, but the actual number of births declined from 1921 to 1933 and rose from 1934.

"The quantity and character of migration into the state, of course, plays an important part here, but the number and rate of births shows strikingly similar characteristics to the number and rate of marriages.

"The evidence that marriages and births which would normally have occurred in the lives of young people have been still further delayed indicate great difficulties facing young persons in their desire to begin families and homes of their own.

"General consideration of the youth problem can not ignore such serious tendencies within these most vital of human relationships."

The survey was initiated in March by Governor Culbert L. Olson and was carried on jointly by the State Relief Administration and the State Department of Education.

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Old-Age Insurance Accounts

The significant achievements of the Social Security Act for the masses of America during the last four years were reviewed in an effective year-end statement issued by Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board.

"The close of this year marks the fourth year of operation of the national social security program and brings us to the new year with a substantial record of accomplishment," Altmeyer said.

In January, 1940, monthly benefits became payable under the old-age and survivors' insurance program. These monthly benefits will go to retired wage earners 65 or over, their aged wives and dependent children, and to the survivors of insured wage earners who die after 1939—their aged widows, dependent children, widows with such children in their care, or in some cases their aged dependent parents.

Forty-seven and One-Half Million

"We now have more than 47,500,000 old-age insurance accounts on our books—representing an average gain of nearly half a million a month during 1939. Amendments by Congress during this past year liberalized and extended the protection available under this program. Security for the family unit, rather than for individual alone, became the major objective of the program and more adequate benefit payments were provided.

"We have at least one federal-state program of public assistance to the needy in every state and territory of the United States. The federal government, by grants of money, helps the participating states to provide cash payments monthly to needy old people, the needy blind, and for dependent children.

"All the states are taking part in the program for needy old people. Forty-two states are taking part in the program for the needy blind and the same number in that for dependent children. All told, more than 2,500,000 men, women and children are being directly aided through these monthly cash allowances from federal, state and local funds. A total from all these sources of \$550,000,000 has been paid to beneficiaries under these assistance programs during the past year.

Every State Insures Jobless

"We now have every state and territory paying unemployment insurance benefits to jobless workers. During 1939 an estimated 4,500,000 unemployed workers have received benefits amounting to over \$425,000,000.

"Both the need for and the effectiveness of the Social Security Act have already been demonstrated beyond question. In terms of people served and future want forestalled, its record to date is one of real and enduring progress. Through the changes made in the Social Security Act at the last session of Congress, the new year will bring further expansion and development of the social security program."

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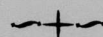
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A new and revised edition of "Women at Work: A Century of Industrial Change," published originally for the Century of Progress Exposition in 1933, was released for distribution by Miss Mary Anderson, director of the women's bureau, United States Department of Labor. The bulletin is one of the most popular ever published by the bureau.

The revision includes new chapters on "The Woman Worker Today," "Women and Labor Laws" and "Low Wages for Women." Chapters brought up to date discuss union organization, women's opportunities, negro women workers and immigrant women workers. The other chapters are, "The Coming of the Machine" and "Women Workers in War Time."

Throughout the history of women in industry for the past 100 years, the pamphlet shows, women have had to face the problems of unemployment and low wages. Today, while these problems still persist, progress is being made in meeting them through the new weapons of strengthened labor unions and new government services. Cited particularly are the National Labor Relations Board, insuring workers' rights to organize; the federal works programs, providing the unemployed with work; the social security and state relief programs; the aid to the unemployed in finding jobs through public employment agencies; and the safeguards against the return to sweat-shop wages and hours through the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and new state minimum wage and maximum hour laws for women.

Figures are cited showing how women particularly have benefited from these programs. At one time in 1938 about 372,000 women had W.P.A. jobs, providing them with subsistence and in many cases teaching them new skills for use later in private industry. More than three-quarters of a million women were receiving old-age benefits in 1938 as a result of the Social Security Act. Other women, who had become unemployed since January, 1937, were receiving unemployment insurance benefits and in the summer of 1938 nearly 250,000 mothers or other persons with young children to care for were being paid monthly sums, also under the social security program.

The United States Employment Service and its affiliated state agencies in the calendar year 1938 made 856,000 placements of women. Though in some cases more than one temporary job went to one woman, in the great majority of cases each job represented a different woman who was aided through this free employment agency service.

About five million women, the report states, had the protection of minimum wage laws, federal and state. Approximately four million were covered by the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act. State minimum wage laws applied to approximately one and one-quarter million women not covered by the federal act.

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Low-Rent Housing Community Relations

By RUTH T. MORRELL, Assistant Manager Cedar Springs Place, Dallas, Texas

One of management's greatest needs is happy tenant and community relations. This relationship is three-sided: tenant-to-tenant, tenant-management, and both of these with the surrounding neighborhood. In the neighborhood around Cedar Springs Place there was almost no opportunity for community activity prior to the opening of the project.

The city of Dallas, therefore, built a small park adjacent to the project. The project and the park were opened in September, 1937, and immediately young people of the neighborhood were attracted by recreational and community opportunities. From the first, the problem of relations with the outside community has been present.

To show the means by which happy relations are fostered, it is necessary to name the channels through which they are expressed. In Cedar Springs Place the principal activities are:

Full Recreation Program for both young people and adults, including baseball, volleyball, basketball, softball, tennis and supervised play for children.

Educational Program, including adult study classes, kindergarten, pre-school groups, Bible story hour for children.

Social Program, including Mothers' Club, monthly game night sponsored by leaders of the pre-school group, project dances sponsored by various tenant leaders, and the celebration of the first and second anniversaries of the opening of the project.

Various other activities include Health Center maintained by City Health Library; "Nip 'n' Tuck" boys' group, and "The Projector," publication "of, by and for" the tenants.

The tenant-management-community relations may best be shown by giving details of a few of these activities.

Tenant-to-Tenant.—Through study courses, group organizations such as the Credit Union, and the many games and social programs, tenants come to know other tenants and a neighborly spirit is fostered. Perhaps the outstanding means of creating this friendly attitude is the little newspaper, "The Projector," all done by tenants, from securing ads to cutting stencils.

Tenant-Management.—For the whole operation period tenant-management relations have been good, and varied activities have been encouraged. Please note "encouraged." I think the demand for any particular activity should come from the tenants, then management should lend hearty indorsement and every possible assistance.

Tenant-Management-Community.—While playground activities and other things are highly valuable, I would mention two more unusual things. One is the toy loan library, sponsored and operated by the Junior College Club. This "library" was furnished with quite a col-

(Continued on Page Thirty-six)

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(Continued from Page Thirty-five)

lection of toys for all ages, from baby rattles and stuffed bunnies to baseball bats and bikes. Children from the project and community at large borrow toys just as they do books from the public library.

The second illustration is the "Nip 'n' Tuck" Boys' Club, an organization of boys who wear their name on their sweater backs instead of having it hurled at them by irate citizens. They participate in project games and other activities, but their greatest interest is their own soccer team. Their weekly meetings are attended by the whole group, and they elect presiding officers, study their adopted rules and plan their activities.

And what has been management's part in all this? Lending every encouragement to each group and taking time always to discuss group problems or plans. When a "Nip 'n' Tuck" boy will brave the management office to make personal apology for some infringement of rules we think it is pretty safe to say that the management-tenant-community relations are mutually wholesome and helpful.

1939 Income Estimated at 39 Billions

Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins, in a statement reviewing the business upturn of the year 1939, which in all sections of the country was better than the previous year, suggested to business that a continuation of the favorable conditions depended upon proper pricing policies and the willingness of business to risk new enterprises.

"During the year 1939 the trend of business was toward higher levels," Hopkins said. "In all sections of the country—industry, trade and agriculture—1939 was a better year than 1938.

"The extent of economic improvement during the year may be measured by the department's data on income payments—an inclusive indicator since it measures the flow of purchasing power derived from current productive activity. The estimated total for 1939 is \$70,000,000,000—\$4,000,000,000 more than in 1938, and \$2,000,000,000 less than in 1937. A large part of this increase—\$2,300,000,000—went to labor, through an increase in the number employed and in more regular employment.

"The number of persons employed in the latter part of 1939 was one and one-half million above the total of a year previously.

"Profits increased to a very marked degree, particularly in the late months of the year. This has meant higher dividend payments, as well as larger business savings available for reinvestment.

"Foreign trade in 1939 continued to provide an outlet for a significantly large portion of the produce of farms and factories and was a vital factor in our economy. The value of goods shipped abroad was approximately the same as the total of slightly more than \$3,000,000,000 in 1938."

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Employer Methods Against Unions

Blasting the theory that labor unions had made a "ghost town" of San Francisco, Paul A. Dodd, assistant professor of economics at University of California at Los Angeles, quoted hours and wages to show that workers in the Bay city were in a better position than were laborers doing similar work in Los Angeles, when he took the stand as the first witness in the LaFollette hearings on civil liberties in Los Angeles.

Following Dodd to the stand were representatives of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association and spokesmen for the powerful Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. Sharp questioning by Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., head of the Senate investigating committee, brought out that the two agencies had collaborated to maintain the "open shop" in the Southern city.

Fred Fysh, general manager of the M. and M., stated that the sole aim and purpose of his organization since its inception in 1896 was to guarantee the open shop in Los Angeles.

The "Open Shop" Labor Temple

The methods of the employer groups in their efforts to fight unionization of southern California workers were revealed as the hearing continued. The "open shop labor temple" which was operated by the M. and M. was exposed as a huge strike-breaking agency when a tabulation of its records, subpoenaed by the investigators, was made public.

During the waterfront strike of 1934 the agency, which functioned under the name of the "Free Placement Bureau," furnished 5081 strike-breakers for the waterfront employers. In the years 1937-1939, 806 were sent to jobs where strike conditions prevailed. This was 19 per cent of all workers placed by the bureau in 1937.

According to Fysh, ten thousand potential strike-breakers were registered at the bureau's offices. An analysis of the application cards showed that the bureau had a blacklist of men who would not "replace" striking employees. Men who would act as strikebreakers had better than twice as good a chance to be sent out on a job as men who would not perform such work.

Coercion Blocked by Bank

Over \$91,000 was spent by the M. and M. in an effort to break the teamsters' strike in 1937. Paid to the Bodell Detective Agency, this money was used for "guard service" and labor espionage. Glen Bodell, who testified that he had sent thugs to aid in breaking the garment workers' strike prior to contracting for the work with the Pacific Freight Lines through the M. and M., took the stand and stated, "I never sent a man on the job to halt unionization."

Later, reports of his agent, W-62-R, were read into the record, showing that the spy was trying to locate the key men in the teamsters' organization.

(Continued on Page Thirty-eight)

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(Continued from Page Thirty-seven)

Economic pressure was brought to bear on all employers who would not form a "united front" to continue the open shop in Los Angeles. When the Wheat Showcase and Fixture Company signed a union contract, members of the Showcase and Store Fixture Association went to the Merchants and Manufacturers' group in an effort to put the heat on Frank B. Wheat, owner, to force him to reject the agreement in favor of an open shop. Their activities were blocked when the bank which had loaned Wheat \$24,000 would not put pressure on the cabinet maker to maintain the open shop.

As the hearings continued, the committee probed the activities of the Associated Farmers of the state to determine the cause of the numerous labor flare-ups in the agricultural areas. It is expected that the investigators will inquire into the history of Imperial Valley strife in order to learn whether or not civil liberties have been abridged. To date, the questioning has been confined to background material on the situation produced by the huge surplus of farm labor now in the state.

Unemployment Payments Increase

An increase of 120 millions in wages paid California workers subject to unemployment insurance during 1939 over 1938 was revealed by Carl L. Hyde, executive director of the State Department of Employment.

Hyde said that \$2,120,000,000 was paid to subject workers during 1939, representing a 6 per cent increase over 1938 when payrolls totaled about \$2,000,000,000.

According to the survey, based on 1,880,000 wage record cards, approximately 1,450,000 different workers were employed in California during the third quarter of 1939, which is the peak of California's seasonal employment.

This indicates that 120,000 more workers were employed during the 1939 peak than were engaged in the same period in 1938, at which time 1,330,000 were reported as working, Hyde declared.

Commenting on this marked increase in employment during the peak periods of 1938 and 1939, Director Hyde explained that the 8 per cent increase in 1939 over 1938 in employed workers during these periods must be reconciled with the employment lows usually occurring during the first quarter of every year, which would modify the peak increase to an average 5 per cent increase in total employment for 1939 over the previous year.

Manufacturing showed an average increase of 8 per cent in 1939 over similar period in 1938. Wholesale and retail trade was 3 per cent higher than the previous year; service industries, including hotels, restaurants, retail establishments and the motion picture industry showed a marked rise.

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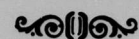
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Teamsters' President Makes Eloquent Plea For Unity of Labor

(The following is an editorial printed in the official magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, from the pen of Daniel J. Tobin, president of that organization. It should be read by everyone interested in the labor movement, and especially by members of the American Federation of Labor unions.)

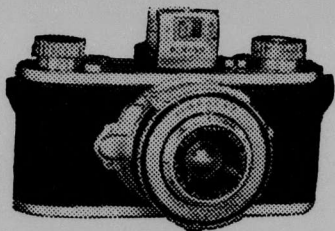
We have spent the greater part of our lives trying to enact legislation embodying in principle that contained in the National Labor Relations Law, commonly called the Wagner Act, because Robert Wagner, United States Senator from New York, led the fight in the United States Senate to put through this legislation. Isn't it pitiful to see men of labor down there in Washington before committees, disputing with each other, arguing with one another, hating each other, over the provisions of this act? No one can deny the fact that the Wagner Act was the greatest piece of progressive, liberal legislation ever enacted in behalf of labor. Some will deny it because of their personal, bitter, selfish, political hatreds—narrow-minded individualists who, through some accident or sharp practice, are sometimes chosen to represent labor. Yes, a few of this type, who are politically blind and thoroughly bigoted, may deny the service or the good obtained as a result of the enactment of this legislation. But those of us who lived in the early days and struggled for the right to become a member of a union, those of us who went through the fires of persecution and discrimination to the extent that we were kicked around from place to place and blacklisted because it had been found out through spies, tools, enemies of the workers, that we were members of a labor union—I repeat, those of us who can look backward and those of us who can read the history of the struggles of labor intelligently, we fully understand the benefits obtained and the freedom enjoyed today by the workers; and no small part of this freedom has been obtained through the enactment of the National Labor Relations Act.

National Labor Relations Act.

I have repeatedly stated that 95 per cent of the fault-finding obtaining against the act and against the board that has administered the act is due to the split within the ranks of labor. If the C.I.O.

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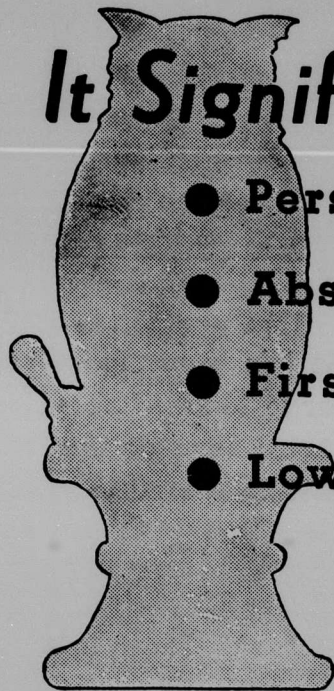
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had not started, if labor had remained as it was when we put through this law, we not only would have gained in membership, but you can rest assured we would not now be trying, endeavoring, struggling and disagreeing as to how we can amend the Wagner Act. No, we would be in there adding to and strengthening the Wagner Act, and undoubtedly we would be successful. No wonder the President of the United States, quoting Shakespeare, expressed the thought, "A plague on both your houses!" Is it any wonder that this man and several others, our closest and best champions and friends, like Senator Jim Meade of New York, Senator Wagner, Senator Schwellenbach, Senator Minton, and numerous others—I repeat, is it any wonder they are disgusted with the battles between labor? A substantial majority in the United States Senate and in the House championed the passage of this law. They were encouraged in every way possible by the President of the United States in this great struggle. Now look at what we have: Labor leaders (not labor itself) failing to remain in one body united, and because of the weaknesses and jealousies of a few men there is a possibility that the law will perhaps be amended to such an extent that it will be partially destroyed. At any rate, you can rest assured that it will not be strengthened in favor of labor. If it is not partly destroyed in the next session of Congress it will be because there is a general election next year, but you can take it from one who has spent the greater part of his life in this struggle, that after the next election, in the spring of 1941, you can look for a destruction or a tearing to pieces of the Wagner Act and several other legislative measures that have substantially helped labor and that were enacted in recent years. No senator or congressman in Washington today needs to pay much attention to requests from labor, because one side is arrayed against the other and a senator or congressman is up in the air, not knowing which way to turn.

Settlement Should Be Demanded

You ask me what's the answer, and I say the answer is that the rank and file everywhere should rise up and demand, by public expressions, mass meetings, and by resolutions and declarations, that the committees representing both sides get together and settle this trouble one way or another. Neither side has to sacrifice very much in order to bring about a settlement. Less than one dozen men on both sides are responsible for the division of eight million workers. We wonder in this country of ours why the great masses of the people of Germany stand for a monster dictator when they themselves are being persecuted. Let us look to our own house and let the workers ask themselves why eight million organized workers allow a few men to keep them separated in two or three rival organizations. Of course I know from the evidence produced and from personal experience that there has been some favoritism on the part of the board administering the Wagner Act, and that favoritism has pointed to the C.I.O. I had personal experience with this, but it was not in a case against the C.I.O. It was a case between two organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where it took fourteen months to get a decision on a trivial matter from the Labor Board. But what good is it to add to the confusion by going down there and testifying to these facts? I can say honestly that in my personal judgment the three men who were on the board and the three men who are now on the board were and are friendly to labor. As the evidence appears it looks as if the old board favored the C.I.O. It is quite impossible for men who are human to refrain from having their own opinions. It is possible also that some of the men out on the road working for the Labor Board may have been placed in those positions by the influence and

strategy of the C.I.O. machine in Washington. If they were able to do that, they deserve credit for their tireless energy and aggressiveness. Perhaps the A.F.L. will profit something by the exposures and keep an eye on appointments to important boards and to assistants to commissioners. Perhaps the A.F.L. has been somewhat slack in watching appointments to boards such as the secretary of the National Labor Board, who, no doubt, from the evidence, was very strongly one-sided and in favor of the C.I.O. The work of labor leaders should not be entirely confined to making speeches and answering letters, but the work of leaders should be to watch every development even down to the appointments to boards which have to do with labor and labor legislation.

Facing Reaction Against Labor

Summing up the whole situation, we are facing reaction against labor, and labor leaders are to blame. With the war on in Europe and labor organizations destroyed or set back in most other countries, and with labor in the United States being free to protect itself through unity, it is disheartening and discouraging and unjust and unfair to the masses to have this serious situation of division, hatred, bitterness, vainglory and selfishness obtaining. Central bodies, state federations of labor, local unions and conventions of international unions should make themselves heard at once, immediately, and continue to voice their disgust and disappointment and demand that labor come together. Mass meetings should be held everywhere and declarations made and forwarded, not only to the leaders of labor but to the President of the United States, to the end that this division in labor be brought to an end. Don't leave it to the other fellow. You do your share, and everyone working to this end, which seems now to be the only answer, will lead eventually to a unification of labor's forces, which unity is so absolutely imperative and necessary at this critical time in the history of the world, when civilization seems to be in serious danger and the freedom of man in the balance.

A statement was made on December 14 by Mr. John P. Frey, a member of the Molders' Union and an officer of the Metal Trades Department, to the effect that he was hopeful that Congress would enact legislation prohibiting labor unions from contributing to political campaigns. The statement was made before the committee of the United States Congress that is investigating the board which is in charge of enforcing the National Labor Relations Law. How the committee permitted Mr. Frey to make such a statement, which was not germane to the subject, is something we cannot understand.

Labor's Part in Politics

The statement, we assume, was prompted by the fact that the Miners' International Union in the last general election in 1936 contributed what is erroneously and untruthfully stated by many speakers as the sum of five hundred thousand dollars to the Democratic campaign. It is also insinuated that because of such contribution John L. Lewis was able to control certain members of the administration and of the Congress. In the first place, the Democratic National Committee has published the amount of money it received from the Miners' International Union and there was no such sum as five hundred thousand dollars contributed. I think the amount the National Democratic Committee received from the Mine Workers' International Union, to be used directly by them, was something like \$140,000. All the money given over and above that amount was what we call "ear-marked." For instance, it was stated that so much should be spent in the campaign of several progressive candidates for the United States Senate, and so on down the line. At that time I happened to be in the National Democratic headquarters on the labor end of it, and if I had been asked for an opinion as to the acceptance of

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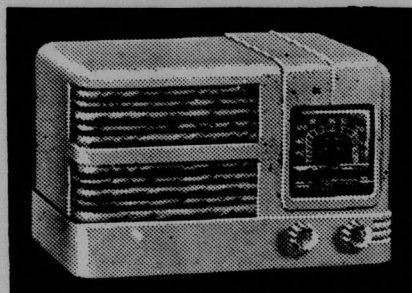
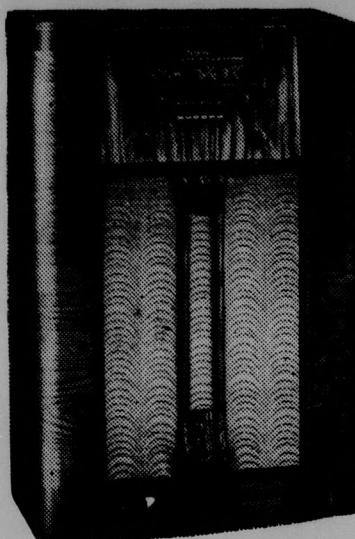
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this contribution in the way it was given I would have advised against it. Not that the Democratic party did not need the money; they did; but it looks bad on paper to have any institution give \$200,000 to any campaign. What should have been done or requested to have been done by the late Forbes Morgan, who was then the treasurer, was that the Miners should split up the contribution amongst the different districts, and each district could send in individual amounts. The Miners did have, when they were in the American Federation of Labor, twenty-nine separate districts. This suggestion, if made, might not have been acceptable to Mr. Lewis, the president of the Miners' Union, but at any rate the suggestion could have been made and it was then up to the strategy board of the Democratic National Committee to decide what was best to be done. Anyone that knew anything about the history of political campaigns would have known that there would be a come-back on this act, and I repeat, I would have advised against it as it was presented if I had known about it at the time. But to now believe that labor should be hamstrung by adopting the suggestion of Mr. Frey—that is, enacting legislation that would prevent labor unions from contributing to the support of one of their candidates—such procedure is not only thoroughly dangerous but brutally unfair to the trade union movement. For instance, there may come a time when labor would have its own party; or there may be with us, as there were in recent elections, candidates running for office that we may have to finance if we want to help elect them. If the American Federation of Labor attempted to amend its constitution to this effect, stating that affiliated labor organizations would not be permitted to contribute to the election of any political candidates—I repeat, if they attempted to do this, such attempt would be defeated in my judgment, and if it was not defeated it would not be observed and obeyed, because the international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have autonomous rights and may do as they see fit, under the direction of their membership, with the money in their treasury, which belongs to the membership. If the general executive board of an international union decides to help a political party in accordance with their constitution, which is adopted by the membership, the American Federation of Labor has no right to prevent them from doing so.

Miners' Political Contribution

Mr. Frey does not speak for the labor movement and such suggestions without proper consideration and consultation are dangerous, unwarranted and unfair to the multitudes of organized workers. Naturally men who are financially helped in their election by an organization of labor will be friendly to that organization. If the Miners did spend \$100,000 or \$500,000 in the last campaign toward electing the friends of the Miners, they have been repaid a hundredfold. I say that it was money well spent. I do not insinuate by this that men who were candidates were bribed because of receiving financial help, but men who were friendly to labor may have been elected by such procedure. The labor movement of England levies assessments on their members towards helping to elect members of their own party, friends of the labor movement. Whether those friends are members of the labor movement or not makes very little difference. The labor movement of Germany before the world war was doing the same thing and had made wonderful strides in obtaining legislation as a result of the labor movement electing their friends, with the help of their contributions, as members of the Reichstag. Men should be careful before they make statements now encouraging the enactment of legislation that may come back to haunt us as a "Frankenstein" in the years to come. Anyone who reads the book, "The Lord of San Simeon," will

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find out how the Legislature of California was bought and sold when a United States senator was chosen, and will rejoice that we are in a day in which labor is becoming alive to the necessity of helping by their contributions to elect the friends of labor to political office. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters cannot levy assessments for political elections, but I hope to see the day when the constitution of that international union will be so amended as to provide authority for the international executive board to proceed in that direction. As a voter in Massachusetts thirty-five or forty years ago I remember how impossible it was to get a friend of labor chosen to the United States Senate by even the Massachusetts State Legislature. The majority party in that state Legislature cared very little for salaries. What they could get for their votes in the choice of a senator and in other ways fully reimbursed them for any expenditures they incurred during their election. Labor-hating corporations put up their campaign expenses. Labor has made great progress in the cleanliness of elections but it will not have reached its final goal until by the contributions of its members it helps toward the election of its friends to important positions. If such legislation as insinuated or requested by Mr. Frey is considered by the Congress, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the largest dues-paying organization in the American Federation of Labor, will stand opposed to such legislation, because if enacted it would strap us to the bench, it would be taking away our freedom, and it might prevent us in the future from electing honest men who are labor's champions, and it might prevent us from electing our own members to office. It would be difficult to remove such legislation if it were once enacted. Labor leaders should not permit the bitterness of our present division to blind us to the extent that we would advocate legislation that may shackle or retard our progress in the years to come.

Label Trades Anniversary

The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor held one of a series of dinners at Pittsburgh, Pa., on December 9 in commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the establishment of the department.

Over five hundred delegates of local unions, together with officials of central labor bodies and national and international unions, attended the dinner.

Dr. John R. Steelman, director of conciliation, United States Department of Labor, was present and gave a short talk. Lewis G. Hines, secretary of labor and industry of Pennsylvania, was present.

Speeches for the union label were delivered by I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, speaking for the union label-conscious members of labor unions, their families and friends, and Millard Bennett, vice-president of the Browne Vintners' Company of New York City, who spoke for the employers who have collective bargaining agreements with American Federation of Labor unions.

Both speakers aroused renewed enthusiasm for the union labels, shop cards and service buttons, which were displayed on a screen in the banquet hall.

Francis P. Fenton, national director of organization for the American Federation of Labor, represented President William Green and personally delivered his message. Leo Abernathy, president of the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union, acted as toastmaster.

The following international officers were in attendance: John B. Haggerty, president, and Alfred Bieber, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders; James M. Duffy,

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president National Brotherhood of Operative Pottery; Frank Powers, president Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America; Lee Minton, international representative of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, and Frank J. Dillon, national chairman American Federation of Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers' National Council.

Paul Topping, representative of the Union Label Trades Department; James Knoud of Philadelphia, Coleman Claherty of Cleveland and Harry Flaugh of Pittsburgh, all A.F.L. organizers, and delegates from central labor unions within a radius of fifty miles, were also present.

Four members of the Pittsburgh City Commission, who are labor unionists, attended the banquet.

A Common Sense Pension

By ARTHUR L. JOHNSON, Executive and Legislative Secretary, General Welfare Federation of America

Labor should be tremendously interested in a "common sense" pension for the aged of America. Speaking as one who has served labor for over twenty years, nineteen years as chief attorney and deputy for the California state labor commissioner, the writer of this article seeks the support of labor for such a measure.

S.S.A. Is but a Small Start

A small start toward such a pension was the Social Security Act. Giving present pensions mostly to ne'er-do-wells and promising future pensions to only one group of the nation, the Social Security Act nevertheless is a step forward which will lead to other steps forward until a proper, equitable and soundly financed social security system is built up in America.

The present tax base of the Social Security Act is clearly unsound. Deficit financing, or borrowing from posterity, to pay present day pensions for the aged certainly cannot be considered within the category of sound finance.

A way must be found to put pensions entirely on a "pay-as-you-go" basis, with no reserves wrung from labor to use for ordinary government operating expenses and with no deficits for posterity to meet.

Way Available to G.W.A.

A way to do this is now available to the nation in the proposed General Welfare Act amendments to the Social Security Act. These amendments propose to broaden the base of the act to include within its benefits all American citizens. It proposes a general system of pensions in which all pay and all get the benefits, with tax exemptions on the first \$60 per month of gross income so as not to tax the purchasing of the very poor.

Sound Tax Base

The measure worked out carries a sound tax base, which was suggested in fact by one of the best tax experts in America, Dr. Paul Studenski of New York University. Under it everyone (except the very poor) would pay a tax of 2 per cent on his gross income less the cost of any materials

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or property which passed through his hands. "Added values" only would thus be taxes, that is, just what each person or industry added to production.

Such a tax is decidedly not a sales tax. There is no tax whatever on the goods or property sold. The tax is on the "mark up" or gross profit only. This prevents pyramiding the tax or duplicative taxes on the same article, all of which taxes would be "passed on" so that ultimately they would be borne by labor. It also prevents building up monopolies and is fair to the man with a large turnover but a small profit. It is fair to business as it makes all business bear its own tax load. It is fair to labor. It is fair to everyone, as it taxes no one unless he first has the money in his pocket with which to pay the tax.

Such a tax would be especially fair to labor, as it would work a reduction of the present statutory tax of 3 per cent on the gross income of the workers of America (2 per cent of which has been stalled off by agreement of all parties until after the 1940 elections). It would reduce this tax to a flat 2 per cent and, in addition, exempt the first \$60 of gross income each month from any tax whatsoever.

A \$30 to \$60 Pension

Such a general tax, it is estimated, would bring in enough to pay a guaranteed minimum pension of \$30 per month to all the retired citizens in America over 60 years of age who would apply. They would get this guaranteed monthly pension whether they live in Arkansas, or California. If the tax would bring in more than enough to pay the guarantee of \$30 per month, after the expenses of administration are taken care of, the balance would be pro-rated to the annuitants up to a top limit or ceiling of \$60 per month. Anything brought in over that limit would go into the general fund of the United States Treasury to help put our whole financial set-up on a "pay-as-you-go" basis so as to wipe out borrowing from the bankers and saddling a huge debt onto our children and grandchildren for the billions we are spending for relief in other fields and for ordinary government operations.

Such, in brief, is the G.W.A. or General Welfare Act, H. R. 5620, now pending in Congress as the leading pension measure before the nation, with 130 congressional signatures on a discharge petition to have it heard on the floor of Congress. The pension panaceas have had their day.

A "Common Sense" Pension

A "common sense" pension measure such as this is bound to pass Congress some day. Already it is the talk of the nation. The Gallup Poll shows that 90 per cent of the voters want a government pension system inaugurated in America. Fully 87 per cent of them are willing to pay a tax for the maintenance of such a system. If labor will get in actively behind the national drive the General Welfare Federation of America has been making for such a common sense pension, it can be made the law of the land at this session of Congress and social security will come to all the people of America.

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The bill for lighting in the San Francisco public schools will be larger this year than it was last, because of the installation of electric lighting facilities in forty-three elementary schools which, until now, have depended upon spacious windows to provide ample natural light without artificial aids. Junior and senior high schools are not affected by the present move, as lights were installed in those buildings at the time of their construction.

Installation of lights in classrooms of forty-three schools, begun recently, will be completed within fifteen days, according to David P. Hardy, deputy superintendent of schools, in a report to Joseph P. Nourse, superintendent.

Resort to artificial light came as the result of a series of experiments conducted under direction of Commissioner William F. Benedict for the past year, during which it was determined for the first time that children seated close to classroom windows have ample light, while those removed to the inner wall of a modern elementary school do not enjoy sufficient light on dark, rainy days.

The original survey began as the result of representations by parents that some sections of classrooms in San Francisco were below the national minimum lighting standards on dark days. In isolated cases parents were withdrawing their children from school on dark days. The light installations resulted, a specially designed globe, recommended by the engineers of the Public Utilities Commission, being manufactured for the purpose. As a companion move to better lighting facilities, a survey has just been completed recommending the placing of classroom desks and chairs at an angle of 120 degrees from the outer windows instead of at right angles as at present.

According to lighting experts other cities have gone much farther in recent years to bring more light to classrooms. In New York City white boards have replaced the traditional blackboards of "little red school house" fame. In other cities "seeing eye" rays automatically turn on lights in a classroom when storm shadows or clouds darken the room.

Cost of the San Francisco installation will be approximately \$3000 for forty-three schools, the installation cost being limited to the fixtures; the wiring outlets were installed at the time the schools were built.

DUMAS ANSWERS QUESTIONS

An interviewer went to the elder Dumas, famous novelist, with this question: "You are an octroon, I believe, Mr. Dumas?" "Certainly," answered the novelist. "And your father?" "He was a quadroon, naturally." "And his father?" "A mulatto, sir, a mulatto." "And his father?" "A negro, of course!" "Might I ask what his father was?" "An ape, sir!" roared Dumas. "My pedigree ends where yours begins!"

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Legislative Program Of A.F.L. for 1940 To Benefit Millions

The legislative program of the American Federation of Labor for 1940, made public by William Green, president of the Federation, includes a broad schedule of measures designed to benefit millions of American workers which the Congress of the United States will be urged to enact during the present session.

"This program," Green declared, "was adopted at the last convention of the American Federation of Labor. It is not the creation of any individual or group but the will of more than four million dues-paid members of the American Federation of Labor, as expressed by the majority vote of their delegates to the convention.

"This great army of working men and women now calls upon Congress to respond to the needs of the people. Through the American Federation of Labor the workers propose a sound and constructive legislative program. The American Federation of Labor will do everything in its power to obtain the enactment of these recommendations."

I. Foreign Entanglements—National Defense—
We are unalterably opposed to our own nation becoming involved in European conflicts. We favor the exercise of neighborly and mediatorial influence by our government in all efforts to promote peace. But, in doing this, we insist that our government pursue a judicious policy, exercising care and caution and a firm determination to avoid involvement in European wars.

We ask Congress to approve adequate appropriations for national defense so we can courageously maintain our neutrality and eliminate any threat of invasion of our rights or territory by aggressor nations.

11. Unemployment—Unemployment remains our most grievous national problem.

The American Federation of Labor is not willing to tolerate even the idea of permanent unemployment. We know that idle plants can be brought into operation, idle capital can find investment in productive private enterprise and idle men and women can be put to work producing the goods they need for a decent living. Our nation has all the elements necessary to provide an adequate living for every American family. We lack only the proper co-ordination of effort.

We recommend that Congress create a National Advisory Council on which labor, farmers and consumers should be represented, as well as government and industry, in order to bring about such co-ordination.

We further recommend the extension of the six-hour day, five-day week by legislation or collective bargaining to lift industry out of its stagnation, to provide more jobs, to increase consumer power and to raise the level of American living standards.

We favor the appropriation of an adequate sum for unemployment relief. We insist that the pre-

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vailing wage principle be restored to work relief programs. We urge the creation of a permanent public works program to take up unemployment slack.

III. National Labor Relations Act Amendments—We strongly urge Congress to enact promptly the amendments to the National Labor Relations Act introduced at the last session on behalf of the American Federation of Labor by Senator Walsh of Massachusetts and Representative Barden of North Carolina.

Events have placed special emphasis on the imperative and immediate need for our amendment, which abolishes the present National Labor Relations Board and substitutes in its place a new Federal Labor Board of five members. Thus a complete house-cleaning of the biased board and its biased personnel can be effected.

Along with this amendment we call for two other vital changes in the law which are included in the Walsh and Barden bills.

The first would make the board give the workers the opportunity to decide for themselves in each case by majority vote whether the unit for collective bargaining shall be the members of the trade in which they are engaged, a group of trades, the entire plant, all the plants of the same employer, all the plants of all employers in the same industry or all the plants of all employers in the same industry in any geographical area. This is the only fair method to all concerned. It substitutes democracy for the present autocratic policy of the board in fixing units without regard to the wishes of the workers involved. This amendment will check the present tendency of the board to attempt to shape the form and character of the trade union movement.

The final major amendment we ask would restrict the power of the board to abrogate legitimate contracts between workers and management.

IV. Housing—We recommend the continuation and extension of the federal housing and slum-clearance program, with adequate funds to carry on this much-needed work. We ask amendment of the Federal Housing Act to prevent granting of federal mortgage insurance on substandard housing and another amendment requiring payment of prevailing wages on all projects on which the mortgage is insured by the F.H.A.

V. Social Security—The Social Security program should and can be improved. We call upon Congress to create an advisory council to study the operations of the Social Security program and recommend improvements.

We urge Congress to enact uniform federal standards for unemployment compensation to eliminate the wide differences that now exist in state laws and to raise benefit levels. (A bill incorporating the A.F.L. amendments has just been introduced by Representative McCormack of Massachusetts.)

We favor the enactment of health insurance legislation on a sound and workable basis.

VI. Un-American Activities—We view with approval the splendid work accomplished by the



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so-called Dies committee in exposing the subversive activities of communist, nazi and fascist organizations in this country. It is essential to our national defense that this investigation be continued and we ask Congress to supply the committee with the necessary funds.

VII. Immigration—We urge Congress not to weaken the structure of the present immigration laws.

VIII. Walsh-Healey Act Amendments—Amendments to the Walsh-Healey Government Contracts Act were introduced at the last session by Senator Walsh and adopted by the Senate, but no action on the measure was taken by the House. We recommend the passage of this bill.

IX. Federal Employees Legislation—We support the recommendations of organizations of government employees, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, for remedial legislation to secure improvement in their working conditions. We ask Congress to adopt these bills so as to fulfill the established policy of the government to be a model employer.

McNutt on Labor

In view of the fact that Frank V. McNutt, former governor of Indiana, has been frequently mentioned as a presidential possibility, his views on public questions and on economics are of interest to the country. Therefore the following article on McNutt by Bruce Catton, which appeared in the San Francisco "News" recently, will be of interest to labor generally. Says Catton:

When Paul V. McNutt was governor of Indiana there was a general strike in Terre Haute. Governor McNutt called out the troops and proclaimed martial law. In due time the strike ended. Since then it has been the fashion in some ultra-liberal circles to brand McNutt as anti-labor.

I sat in McNutt's office in the Federal Security Agency in Washington and asked him about labor and the Terre Haute strike. How about it, anyway? Just where did he stand on labor, and what does that proclamation of martial law signify about his attitude?

"I am perfectly willing," said McNutt, "to stand on the opinion of recognized labor leaders who were there at the time and knew what it was all about. They recognized that something had to be done, and that what was done was the only thing that could be done."

So far, so good; but how about labor generally, as of today?

"I've been very friendly to labor in its legitimate aspirations. I never made any decisions on any policy affecting labor without calling in the labor leaders to discuss it freely and fully. They got more favorable labor legislation during my administration in Indiana than ever before or since."

All very well; but just what are labor's "legitimate" aspirations?

"The legitimate desire of labor," says McNutt, "is to be placed on an equal basis with those who

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employ labor, so that a bi-lateral agreement can be reached by across-the-table discussion.

"I don't know of any difficulties that can't be resolved in such fashion—and, incidentally, most of the labor leaders I know are not unreasonable in their demands."

Does McNutt, then, believe in labor's right to collective bargaining?

"Certainly."

How about that right? Does he believe that it ought to be protected by federal law, as in the Wagner Act?

"If it isn't a legal right it isn't worth much," replies McNutt. "How else are you going to provide for it except by law?"

In that connection, you might note that an official of the Conciliation Service of the Labor Department, who was in close touch with things during the whole of the Terre Haute strike, is on record to the effect that as soon as the general strike ended—it lasted thirty-six hours—Governor McNutt was anxious to lift martial law and remove the troops, and was unable to do so because local officials were unwilling to assume responsibility.

When martial law had to be continued, this official adds, a friend of labor was installed as commandant of the troops.

McNutt looks on himself as a thorough "new dealer." He sees the social security program, which he now administers, as the heart of the "new deal," and takes it for granted that this program must be extended in the next administration.

"We are now making a beginning that should have been made long since, and we're learning by experience," he says. "We're trying to work out a scheme that will meet our needs as a nation; as I visualize the future of it, that'll mean a good deal of expansion."

Water Project Meeting

Representatives of more than a dozen cities, irrigation districts and utility districts appeared at a meeting of the California Water Project Authority in Sacramento January 16, to ask that the authority take steps for the distribution of Central Valley electric energy direct to these agencies.

Royal Miller, president, and Stephen W. Downey, attorney for the Sacramento Municipal Utility District, one of the largest presently organized potential consumers of Shasta Dam power, urged that the authority make the district a firm offer not later than May 1.

A resolution was adopted by the authority that the reservoir to be formed by Shasta Dam be named McColl Lake as a tribute to the late Senator John M. McColl of Redding, who devoted much of his time to the promotion of the Central Valley Project.

Members of the authority attending the meeting, in addition to Chairman Clark, were Attorney General Earl Warren, State Finance Director John R. Richards and State Treasurer Charles G. Johnson.

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Enforce Labor Laws

From an address by H. C. Carrasco, state labor commissioner, before the Los Angeles Labor Council, January 15, 1940.

Labor should leave nothing undone to insure the perpetuation of California's Labor Code, which contains some of the most enlightened labor laws of any state in the nation. It should demand that it be improved where improvement is necessary or desirable; above all, it should demand that the code be more than a printed book; it should demand that all of the benefits contemplated by it be conferred upon the workers; it should demand that the state provide the funds which are necessary if this is to be fully realized. Labor should be everlastingly conscious of the fact that sabotage of the code through deliberate failure to enforce it, or through not providing the means of enforcing it, or failure to appreciate the necessity of providing this support, is equivalent to sentencing innocent men, women and children who work in our industries to death, or injury worse than death, or at the very least, to condoning or permitting their being cheated out of their earnings or robbed of humane conditions of employment.

Labor should insist that the unfortunate division in its ranks which now exists be terminated as quickly as possible, for there are mighty forces in the world today which bode no good to labor as an organized entity.

We should marshal all our forces to see that there is no breakdown of national standards which now exist. We should insist that our federal laws fully protect labor in its right to organize. We should insist on the maintaining of the laws on our federal statute books which prohibit the "hamstringing" of labor through injunctions and "yellow dog" contracts. We should insist on the retention of the Walsh-Healy Act, prescribing decent wages and conditions when goods are produced under government contracts, and for the retention of the Smith-Hughes Act, dealing with vocational education, and the law forbidding the transportation of strikebreakers between states.

WHY DID HOOVER CHANGE HIS MIND?

(Nashville "Tennessean")

What many people want to know is, Where was Mr. Herbert Hoover when there was need of Austrian relief, Czechoslovakian relief, Polish relief, Ethiopian relief, or Chinese relief?

Instead of heading committees to solicit funds he was issuing statements which warned against "foreign propaganda to inflame our emotions and to mold our minds to war." He also protested, as the Richmond "Times-Dispatch" recalls, against "steps taken by our government which, while denying that they are intended to take us into war, yet entangle us with these very controversies, the end of which may be war."

The "Tennessean" shares the genuine sympathy evinced for Finland and is glad to see the United States doing its part to lend a helping hand. But we are also genuinely puzzled by the remarkable change in Mr. Hoover's philosophy.

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Local 61—W.P.A. Section

Six proposals for a national administrative policy of W.P.A. adult education were submitted to our section last Saturday by Gertrude Leuhning, vice-president, discussed by the membership, and indorsed in toto. Realizing the necessity for long range planning if there is to be an adequate program of adult education to meet the ever-increasing complexities of democratic institutions in a power age, the American Federation of Teachers is undertaking to draft preliminary suggestions to that end.

Helen Tichinin presented an inspiring report from the education committee, which included suggestions for speakers of unquestioned rank, a union news letter, panels of our own members who would explain some of the unusual, little-publicized work being done in these W.P.A. classes, and some social events. Serving with her on this committee are Velda Holmstrom, body conditioning; Pearl Kermode, dressmaking and flower-making; Lola Dunn, radio drama; Estella Boyes, dressmaking and alterations; John News, citizenship and literacy; Alex Cordellis, citizenship and literacy at the Greek-American Education Center. From such a group much fine work will come.

Nine fields of activity were outlined in Squire Browne's report from the special committee on statistics. Some work has already begun on the eighth of these, "Local Study of Adult Education," from the point of view of special needs of minority racial and national groups. Plans of this committee include studies of facilities for adult education, adult education abroad, social implications of adult education in a democracy, and other equally vital topics. We are looking forward to the next report of this committee, February 10.

If your union wants to know more about adult education in San Francisco, let our section know. We will be glad to answer questions.

GRACE LEONARD, Secretary.

Unemployment Relief

Organized labor's state-wide strength was summoned into the growing drive against turning unemployment relief over to county rule last week when the San Francisco Labor Council sent to labor councils throughout the state copies of a recently adopted three-point resolution on relief.

The councils were urged to adopt similar resolutions immediately to combat the threat that "county-controlled relief may be used as a weapon in the war on labor unions, and to depress wages by forcing workers off relief to sub-standard jobs."

In language that pulled no punches the resolution opposed "any and all attempts to turn unemployment relief over to county supervisors," demanded an adequate appropriation of funds by the special session of the Legislature "to continue the

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proper and necessary work of the S.R.A.," and called for consolidation of all present public assistance programs into the single relief agency administered by the state.

The resolution accused the Senate "economy bloc" of attempting to use human misery as a stepping-stone in gaining political ends.

"Failing in their drive for county control of relief," the resolution said, "the self-styled 'economy bloc' will attempt to realize its purpose by slashing S.R.A. appropriations far below the minimum amount required to care for the state's needy."

Trade union leaders foresee an army of 300,000 migrants driven from agricultural regions and becoming stranded in cities in off seasons, with a reproduction of Ohio's tragic relief situation here if relief is cut adrift from the state.

The text of the resolution adopted by the Labor Council was printed in last week's Labor Clarion.

New Wage Agreement With Hearst Newspaper

By JOSEPH A. WISE (L. L. N. S.)

The Chicago Editorial Association has just completed negotiation of a new wage agreement with the Chicago "Herald-American," Hearst daily newspaper, which is being boycotted by the American Newspaper Guild and its communist allies.

Boiled down to its simplest terms, the new wage agreement provides for a maximum of \$60 a week for rewrite men, plus 10 per cent additional for five years' service, to \$20 a week for copy boys (apprentices). Pay for copy readers is \$55 a week, plus 10 per cent after five years' service. Reporters, artists and photographers are to receive \$50 a week, plus 10 per cent after five years.

The scale provides for a five-day week of forty hours. Severance pay up to twenty-eight weeks after fourteen years of service is provided for. For example, if a man receiving \$50 a week should be separated from his job after one year of service or major fraction thereof he would receive \$100 to keep him going until he could get another job. This rule applies up to fourteen years of service.

The members of the Chicago Editorial Association, who have a charter from the American Federation of Labor, refuse to have anything to do with the American Newspaper Guild because it is known in Chicago that the guild is merely a front organization or "transmission belt" for the Communist party.

Ickes Sees Danger of Raids On Nation's Natural Resources

Secretary of the Interior Ickes warned President Roosevelt that efforts may be made to raid national resources and break down conservation programs in an attempt to reap quick war profit.

Ickes, reviewing Interior Department activities for the year, declared that:

"At this moment the greatest actual or potential dangers with which we are faced are attempts

to break through our conservation laws and policies for the purpose of making quick war profits."

He cited "evidence of an inclination to raid our resources," but declared that thus far no specific movement had developed.

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Unemployment Fund

California's net balance in the Unemployment Trust Fund as of December 31 was \$148,692,-115.95, according to announcement made by W. F. French, chief of the Division of Unemployment Insurance, State Department of Employment.

French said that net disbursements from the fund at the close of 1939 amounted to \$62,261,-841.96. This sum was distributed during 1938 and 1939 to unemployed claimants who were eligible to receive insurance under the California act.

Net receipts, the statement showed, totaled \$210,953,957.91 for a four-year period, 1936, when collections began, to 1939, inclusive. Gross contributions by California employers and employees during the four years amounted to \$206,447,738.39. Stop payments and refunds during the four years totaled \$617,477.29, with a resulting net contribution of \$205,830,261.10. Addition of \$5,123,446.81 interest and \$250 in fines collected and credited to the fund brought the net receipts total to \$210,-953,957.91.

The department wrote and distributed 6,291,807 checks from January 1, 1938, to December 30, 1939, according to French. The average check was slightly under \$10.

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New Hired Hand—Well, boss, what time do I have to git to work mornings? Farmer—Oh, any time you like, jes so's it ain't later'n half past four.

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Industrial Warfare Deplored by Berry

An announcement by Joseph C. Orr, secretary-treasurer of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, American Federation of Labor affiliate, indicated the results of the nomination for international officials of the union which occurred in December, 1939. The offices to be filled were those of president, four vice-presidents, secretary-treasurer, one Home trustee, and three school trustees, to serve for a period of four years.

"Former United States Senator George L. Berry and the present board of directors, school trustees and Home trustee," Orr said, "have been nominated unanimously by local unions in regular meetings during the month of December, covering the jurisdiction of the organization, which includes both the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

"The renomination without opposition under the law of the organization of course makes an election unnecessary. Thus, the officers have been re-elected for a further and additional four-year term by unanimous consent of the membership of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America."

President Berry's Statement

President Berry, asked to comment on his reelection, issued the following statement:

"Of course, the attitude of the membership of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America in re-electing my associates and self without opposition, and unanimously, too, is one of the finest compliments that has ever been paid me. To have served thirty-three years and then to have been re-elected without opposition is most heartening.

"These are difficult times at home and abroad, and I am especially interested, of course, in the conditions at home. It is going to require patriotism and courage upon the part of the people—all of them—if we are to maintain the order of freedom as guaranteed under the Constitution of the republic.

"This is the time above all times, it seems to me, when men of all walks of life who are interested in democracy, its maintenance, as well as its expansion, should co-ordinate their patriotism and thinking and action for the defense of justice.

"There can be no justification for wars of any sort here at home, and I have in mind specifically industrial wars. All men should come to understand that the prosperity and stability of the nation are dependent upon their co-operation and good will, and that private industry, privately conducted agriculture embodying the combined and inseparable interests of the investor, management and labor, is the foundation upon which democracy must rest and upon which source this government in its financial difficulties must depend.

"Our greatest security, therefore, is in the co-operation of all persons, irrespective of their so-called status in life, in the promotion of a greater creation of wealth and a more equitable distribution of that wealth to all of our citizenship.

"Our relationship with the newspaper publishers and employing printers of America is on a most cordial and friendly basis. We are without strikes, lockouts and industrial discords. We continue to respond to the ambition of our members for higher education, for health, for security in old age, by the operation of our Technical Trade School in Printing, our Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, and our Home and pension system for the aged.

"In a word, we are making the best possible contribution within our sphere and influence."

More than 500,000 bales of cotton are used annually in the manufacture of automobile tires.

Public Ownership Plan Of Forest Lands Urged

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace urged that the federal government embark on a broad program of public ownership and regulation of forest lands now privately owned in order to halt "this depletion of our soil resources."

Wallace testified before a joint Congressional committee which is receiving advice from government and industrial forestry experts as to a proper forest land program for the nation.

He challenged private owners of forest lands to make "rapid progress toward conservational management" if they did not wish to see wide public ownership.

A USEFUL INVENTION

The Patent Office has granted a patent to Elmer W. McDonald of Tustin, Mich., on a reflector which will enable an automobile driver approaching a turn to see other vehicles around the corner.

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Marking an innovation in a city's relationship with its trade area, the San Francisco Regional Service Committee placed New Year advertisements in 307 newspapers in northern and central California.

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Women Wage Earners

By the U. S. Women's Bureau

What does industry mean to women wage earners today and what do women wage earners mean to industry and to the consumer? Significant facts and figures on these questions are presented in the most recent publication of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

The new bulletin (No. 172), which was prepared by Elisabeth D. Benham, should prove a useful handbook to all interested in employment problems and conditions of women.

The women wage earners discussed in the bulletin—some seven and three-quarter million—are described as those who work "by the piece, by the hour, or by the week," but are not "the self-employed, professional or semi-professional workers." Included in the report are analyses of women's place in the labor force of the various industries, and of the geographic distribution of woman-employing industries.

Of every ten of the women in question, two work in factories and eight in non-manufacturing occupations. The manufacturing group are assisting in the production of a great variety of goods used every day by practically everybody, everywhere in the country. Such age-old industries as making of fabrics and clothing and preparation of food, formerly carried on by women in their own homes, account for well over half the women working in factories. The non-manufacturing group of women are engaged in various kinds of services, helping, for example, through office work to keep the wheels of industry turning, through work in stores to distribute the manufactured goods, through domestic service in private homes or in business enterprises to feed people and to keep places and materials clean and in order.

The bulletin stresses the effects on women workers, industry by industry, of striking economic and social trends during the past decade, such as more progressive state and federal labor legislation, more extensive trade union organization, variation in wage standards, technological changes, and so on. The report also relates women's earnings to cost of living and discusses the extent to which women participate in labor organizations.

As the vast majority of women in the manufacturing field are under the federal wage-hour law, this is bringing them real benefits. Women in the non-manufacturing field, except for clerical workers in interstate commerce industries, for telephone and telegraph operators, and most workers in wholesale trade, will not be helped by the federal wage-hour law, though they can be helped and, in many cases have been, by state laws.

In laundries, which have tended to pay low wages, women's earnings are now being raised in the twenty-three states and the District of Columbia, where, to date, minimum wage orders have been issued. Women employees in hotels and restaurants, another low-paying field, have had their rates boosted through the minimum wage orders for hotel or restaurants or both in thirteen states and the District. Also women in stores in seventeen states and the District, and women in beauty shops in fourteen states and the District are safeguarded by minimum wage rates.

Two types of women workers almost totally devoid of any kind of legal protection are the two million in household employment and the 171,000 as wage workers in agriculture.

Trade unionism as a means of improving conditions for women has had the most conspicuous results in certain branches of the clothing industry. The lines in which women appear to have fared best in the matter of wages as a result of collective bargaining are the women's coat and suit, the dress, and the men's coat and suit industries. Not only do these trades employ large numbers of women but more women than men.

On the other hand certain branches, notably the cheap cotton dress and the underwear industries, in which women also predominate, are generally non-union and low paid.

The lot of women workers in textile mills has improved somewhat as a result of trade union organization as well as the federal wage-hour law. Nevertheless, women's wages are still relatively low in some branches of the textile industry, which as a whole gives employment to more women than does any other type of manufacture. The almost half a million women in textile mills constituted about half of all the wage earners in this industry.

In such low-paying and large woman-employing industries as laundries, hotels, restaurants and canneries, though unionization has made a start, it has not as yet brought any striking gains for women. However, in the laundry and dry-cleaning industries in New York City and nearby places and in canneries on the Pacific Coast organization has made some real headway.

Women in offices and stores, though slower to see the need of organization, have begun to use such methods to improve their conditions. The telephone industry has some unionization of long standing.

Organization is practically non-existent among women in household employment. Some little progress has been made in organization of women in agricultural pursuits; for example, among share croppers' families.

No comprehensive and comparable wage data for all large woman-employing industries are available, the report reveals. But the figures given show considerable variation within an industry and, despite legislative efforts to set a floor to wages and union attempts to raise standards, illustrate the inadequacy of earnings for many women workers.

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Collections of Unpaid Wages

Collection of over one-half million dollars in unpaid wages in 1939 was reported last week by H. C. Carrasco, state labor commissioner, to George G. Kidwell, director of industrial relations. More than \$530,000 was recovered for 14,000 workers during 1939, as compared with \$470,000 collected for 12,372 workers in 1938.

During the last year 23,874 complaints of labor law violations were filed, an increase of 5 per cent over 1938, when 22,711 such complaints were reported to the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement.

Legal activities of the labor commissioner included a 40 per cent increase in the criminal prosecutions, from 881 in 1938 to 1239 in 1939; and a 32 per cent increase in civil suits filed from 284 to 376.

The records for 1939 show a larger proportion of wage claims settled in favor of employees, with a corresponding decrease in wage claims dismissed and deferred.

STATEMENT

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that the undersigned, Frank D'Antonio, is the sole owner and proprietor of the Star Engraving Company, 140 Second Street, San Francisco, California, where he is engaged in the manufacturing of celluloid union dues buttons, printing, engraving and process printing. Furthermore, no individual or firm, whose business he has acquired, has had, has now, or will have any interest, financially or otherwise, in the Star Engraving Company.

(Signed) FRANK D'ANTONIO.

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Welfare of Childhood Topic of Discussion

However far-reaching the changes in the size of families and in family attitudes and functions, democracy still looks to the family as its foundation, the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy reported to its several hundred members when it assembled in Washington January 18, 19 and 20 to chart a course for the welfare of American childhood during the next decade.

This fact is borne out by the advance registration for conference group discussions, which indicates that "The Family as the Threshold of Democracy" was one of the most popular of the eleven topics listed for discussion and action. The related topics, "Economic Resources of Families and Communities" and "Economic Aid to Families" also had many participants.

Among the facts reported to conference members for discussion at the group meeting on the Family as the Threshold of Democracy were the following:

Size of Families Decreasing

Small families are becoming the rule, rather than the exception. More than half the families in the United States in 1930 included less than four persons. Reduction in size of families began over a century ago, and has been particularly notable in cities. Between 1930 and 1935 the total number of children in the United States decreased from about 38,000,000 to about 36,000,000.

Such statistics as are available for the past dec-

ade indicate that the economic depression sometimes interrupted and temporarily reversed, sometimes hastened, but did not change long-time trends affecting the family. Both marriage and divorce rates declined in the depth of the depression, the divorce rate to the lowest since 1922 and the marriage rate to the lowest on record. Marriages and divorces, however, have increased since 1933. The decrease in the birth rate has continued to be a major factor in family change. There were 25.1 live births per 1000 population in the birth registration area of 1915. The rate reached a low of 16.5 in 1933. In 1937 it was 17, and for 1938 the reported provisional rate was 17.6.

Changes not measurable by statistics have taken place within the family group. The sharp decrease in number and extent of tasks carried on within the household has apparently limited the number of things the group "can do together." Many of the simpler and easier ways of giving responsibility to growing children have been taken out of the family's control.

A greater "emotional load" is placed upon the few members of the "small family" as the clan family tends to disappear—as the aunts and uncles, grandparents, etc., tend to move out of the household.

The conference discussions struck a hopeful note, however. Admitting that "many people tell us that the family is crumbling," the belief is expressed that "it is really only turning its face to new problems."

In listing questions to be considered by the discussion groups, the committee in charge of this topic of the conference program made the following statement:

"The family is truly the threshold to democracy. Here the child makes important and lasting adjustments to the problems of affection, of authority and tolerance, of faith and loyalty, and of the extent to which he will bend his own "raw" fundamental needs and drives to the needs of the development and enrichment of the group in which he lives."

Childhood and Youth Problems

Some of the questions listed for discussion pertained to the earliest years of the child's life, such as how a rigid schedule of "training" affects the emotions; how far we can go in adjusting the baby's schedule of growth while we still maintain the necessary conformity to society; how far will the provision of comfort and satisfaction of the baby result in a favorable emotional reaction.

Questions involving childhood and youth included the following: How much freedom should be allowed to members in a family?—to be themselves? to make decisions? to make mistakes? to vary from the family pattern? at what ages?; how much equality is possible in a family?—between parents and children? between the chil-

dren?; can there be fairness without equality?; how does the ability to co-operate develop?—in household chores? in family planning?; how does a sense of responsibility develop?—for family welfare? for duties of citizenship?; what can we do under present conditions to foster the right sort of family life—and, indeed, with the changing pattern of the American family, what do we mean by "the right sort of family life"?

Participants in Discussions

Chairman of the committee in charge of the group meeting on "The Family as the Threshold of Democracy" was James S. Plant, M. D., Newark, N. J., director of Essex County Juvenile Clinic; members of his committee included C. Anderson Aldrich, M. D., Winnetka, Ill., of the American Board of Pediatrics; Mrs. Katharine Dummer Fisher, also of Winnetka, treasurer of the National League of Women Voters and mother of six children; Clinton W. Areson, chief probation officer, Domestic Relations Court, New York City, and Abigail Eliot, Nursery Training School of Boston, Mass.

GOOD UNIONIST DEFINED

George Meany, new secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, says: "A good trades unionist is a person who realizes that workers must be banded together in order to obtain adequate pay, decent working conditions and security, and who is willing to devote himself unstintingly in making his union a better and more effective instrument for the attainment of these objectives."

Unemployment Insurance

By JOHN S. HORN, Labor Representative
California Employment Commission

A benefit claimant is required under the California Unemployment Insurance Act to report all wages earned during a week for which he claims compensation.

Reportable wages as defined by the act include any type of remuneration either in cash or kind received by the worker during the reportable week.

A claimant who has worked in payment of a debt or in exchange for necessities is required to report such earnings on the basis of the reasonable value of the services rendered or the necessities received.

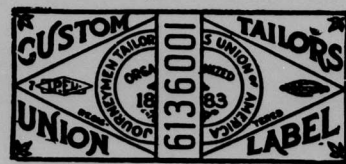
Where the only compensation received is room and board, this must be reported according to the reasonable cash value of the accommodations afforded the worker.

Applicants called for military service by the National Guard, Organized Reserves or Naval Militia are construed as being employed and pay received for such active duty must be indicated by the benefit claimant. This includes weekly drill as well as encampment pay.

Benefit claimants assigned to C.C.C. camps are considered employed, and in making claim where eligibility has been established for partial benefits such camp pay, plus reasonable evaluation for lodging, uniforms and other services extended, will be reported.

Robert Rogers of San Mateo has been appointed assistant farm advisor for Solano County.

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Free Blood Tests

San Francisco union men and women have the opportunity to get free blood tests for syphilis during the next two months, Dr. W. M. Dickie, state health director, announces.

At the request of the local councils of the American Federation of Labor, the Building Trades and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the State Department of Public Health will conduct blood-testing clinics in union halls for members, their families and friends.

Union labor was praised for its far-sighted attitude in requesting the tests by Dr. Dickie, who said results will be confidential and not revealed either to employers or union officials.

"Half of the people who have syphilis do not know they are infected. Modern treatment can cure the disease or at the very least halt its destructive progress," he pointed out.

"A blood test is a kind of health insurance, for untreated and inadequately treated syphilis frequently disables the patient and cuts short his productive years. The blood test is a reliable means of detecting syphilis except in the first weeks of infection, when a microscopic examination must be made."

C.I.O. unions will be the first to be tested. Scheduled for the next ten days are:

Ship Scalers, 33 Clay street, Monday through Friday, January 29-February 2, 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.; Fur Workers, Textile Workers, United American Artists and United Automobile Workers' Unions, 111 Jones street, Saturday, February 3, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

State Department of Public Health Workers in charge of the blood-testing clinics are Dr. Henry M. Bockrath, Mrs. Ena Backus and Mrs. Frances Williams, public health nurses; Miss Ethel Pederson, clerk, and John Cruzan, clinic attendant.

All blood tests will be performed in the state laboratory in Berkeley.

Three-Tined Forks Ban Is Issue In Near-Strike of Fish Handlers

A threatened strike of 3200 fish handlers against a health order prohibiting use of three-tined forks to remove fish from ships' holds was averted in Boston by compromise.

Three-tined forks will be used—as they have for three centuries—under the agreement reached by American Federation of Labor's Atlantic Fishermen's Union and Dr. Henry F. R. Watts, Boston health commissioner.

A one-tined fork, however, must be used once the fish are on the piers, the prong to be stuck in the head, which later is cut off.

The health department's order was based on a United States Fisheries Bureau condemnation of the use of forks on grounds they contaminated the fish.

Commissioner Watts agreed that hardships would be imposed on handlers were they forced to remove fish by hand from the ice-packed holds. The union agreed that abandonment of the three-tined fork for a one-tined fork on the piers would be reasonable. The conferees agreed to work for eventual abandonment of forks at the pier.

Excess of Pickers Is Laid to Cotton Growers

The major reason for low wages paid to cotton pickers is authoritatively revealed to be the practice of cotton growers and their associates of luring a large number of cotton pickers to the cotton-growing areas and then cutting wages by making the pickers compete for the jobs.

This practice was revealed by Orin Cassmore of San Francisco, a government investigator, who

told the Senate Civil Liberties Committee at Los Angeles that Arizona cotton growers obtained a surplus of pickers for the 1937 harvest by persistent advertising for help in neighboring states.

Cassmore, who was one of the two investigators sent to Arizona, added that because of the surplus of pickers lured to the cotton fields the Federal Farm Security Administration was forced to advance funds to keep many stranded workers from starving.

Robert Fechner

He shunned the limelight. He never sought personal credit or publicity. He went early to his office and often out into the field.

The American public knew little about Robert Fechner, the man. But that public knows much about, and heartily approves, the Civilian Conservation Corps which he directed for nearly seven years without once subjecting the program or its administration to serious criticism. One cannot help but think that more of the "new deal" would have succeeded had more of its agencies been entrusted to selfless administrators.

Let us hope, for the future of the C.C.C., that President Roosevelt can find a successor of a similar mold.—Washington "Daily News."

Industrial Home Work

Active enforcement of the new industrial home work act will begin at once, according to an announcement by Mrs. Margarete L. Clark, chief of the Industrial Welfare Division of the State Department of Industrial Relations.

More than 300 permits have been issued since the act took effect on December 19, said Mrs. Clark, but many employers and home workers are as yet unfamiliar with the terms of the new law and have failed thus far to comply with it.

The act, which follows the lines of a model federal bill, requires employers of home workers to take out a \$50 annual state license, and home workers themselves must obtain permits of the division, which issues them free of charge.

Home manufacture of foodstuffs, drugs, sanitary supplies and clothing for children under 10 is prohibited entirely. Rates of pay for work permitted by the act must be competitive with factory rates.

The act applies to both men and women.

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Nimble-Footed Youth Urged for Steel Work

Nimble-footed youth who enjoy a certain risk in their work may find a suitable vocation in the structural steel industry, according to a study of structural steel workers, prepared by the National Youth Administration of Illinois and made public by Aubrey Williams, N.Y.A. administrator.

This is one of a series of occupational and industrial studies being prepared by the National Youth Administration to acquaint young people, as well as teachers and counselors, with employment possibilities, working conditions and training requirements for jobs in important industries.

The study contains an introduction and chapters on fabricating, erecting and ornamental iron work. Each of these three chapters is divided into sections on occupations and qualifications, working conditions and employment possibilities.

Although still far below the level of 1929, there has been a steady rise in employment of structural steel workers since 1933, with indications of continued improvement, the study points out.

New technology in the construction industry, such as the use of reinforced concrete to replace steel, substitution of welding for riveting will affect employment of structural steel workers.

Over the past forty years fabricating structural steel has provided jobs to an average of 40,000 persons, and there is evidence that employment will continue at a stable level, varying not more than 50 per cent upward or downward. Employment in erection and ornamental iron work will run at a proportionate ratio.

This study was prepared under the supervision of William J. Campbell, state youth administrator for Illinois, in co-operation with representatives of industry and labor.

Headlines of the Past



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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY

President of Typographical Union No. 21

The Chairmen's Forum will hold its regular monthly meeting next Thursday evening, January 8, at union headquarters. Unfinished business of last meeting will be taken up at this time, and a report will be given by chairmen on their visits to the different chapels throughout the jurisdiction during the month. All chairmen should attend.

The Junior Typographical Union meets next Thursday, January 25, at 7:45 p. m. in the offices of the union. Arrangements will be made for the ice skating party to be held by members the following evening. The main topic of the evening will be a discussion of soft-ball, and a speaker will be present to give them the ins and outs on the subject. The boys are determined to participate in this sport in a big way the coming season. Other business of importance will come up for consideration, and a good turnout is imperative. Be there.

Luke Alvord of the "Call-Bulletin" chapel went under a doctor's care last Monday, and it is reported he may be entered in Sutter Hospital.

A letter from Tom Bookman at Union Printers' Home says he hopes to be in San Francisco again in the early spring. After he completes some dental work and treatments in the "fever machine" are concluded he expects to be in condition to vacate, as his leg is responding nicely to the treatments he is receiving.

W. E. Shephard was greeting his many friends at headquarters Monday morning, having just arrived from Colorado Springs. He vacated the Home on January 25, and looks in the pink of condition.

F. E. (Pat) Woodward, who left here early last

year and later joined the Canadian forces, is now overseas. A letter to his wife, who resides in Berkeley, states he is stationed outside London at the same place his regiment occupied prior to going to France in the last war. Fred had visited many of the printing offices in London, and he found each chapel has its own canteen, the printers being very congenial. The weekly wage is about \$40, but few of the printers are working more than three or four days, he says. The monthly dues, however, run around \$20. All newspapers are being restricted to 16 pages to conserve paper; no type larger than agate is being used for reading matter. He went over as a sergeant.

A wire from Pilger, Nebraska, Sunday night told of the death at that place of L. L. Sheveland's father-in-law. Mrs. Sheveland left on Monday morning to be in attendance at her father's funeral.

James Bell was taken from the hospital to his home, 1220 Pine street, Thursday, January 25, where he will remain pending his admission to the Union Printers' Home.

Irvin Laux, apprentice at Donaldson Printing Company, who underwent an appendectomy at University of California Hospital on January 25, is reported to be convalescing satisfactorily.

Ralph Merced of Stockton Typographical Union visited in San Francisco over the week-end.

John J. Conley, second vice-president of the International Typographical Union, informs us he will arrive in San Francisco tomorrow or Sunday. Mr. Conley is a candidate for the office of secretary of the international. Indorsements for the election on the third Wednesday in May will be made at the next regular meeting on February 18, for all offices of the International Union.

Jay Palmiter of the "Daily News" chapel, who has been ailing for some months, was taken to the hospital Tuesday morning. His condition had become so critical as to demand hospitalization.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

"Bunny" Forst hit the jackpot in traffic tags recently. He got one for speeding, and then dug up an old one for parking wrong. The bad feature was that the papers were putting on a safety drive that week and "Bunny" was the victim.

The boys are all wondering why Louis Moran, our skinny stereotyper, was handing out cigarettes recently. At least one of the gang got a whole pack, which Louie had just bought.

Machinist Hall is having a heck of a time these wet days. His wife gave him several new golf

clubs for Christmas and it has rained almost every day since, especially the days he is off.

One of our boys has forgotten the last two birthdays of his wife and thereby got himself a place in the doghouse. But this time he managed to hit a jackpot so has no excuse, as his wife knows all about it.

The other day the electric clock stopped and the gang was all mixed up about lunch time.

"Professor" Ramsey informs us that the Auxiliary dance will take place at Eagles' Hall on Golden Gate avenue on February 24 (Saturday). The affair will be mostly old-time dancing, but a program of music and other features will be presented which will cater to the fancy of all. Watch for further particulars and be sure to get your tickets early.

J. W. Bell, one of our operators who has been ailing for some time, has made application for admittance to the Home.

Fred Engelhardt, one of our machinists, passed one cigar last week. It was to himself on his birthday. Life begins at 40 for Fred next year, so he says.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

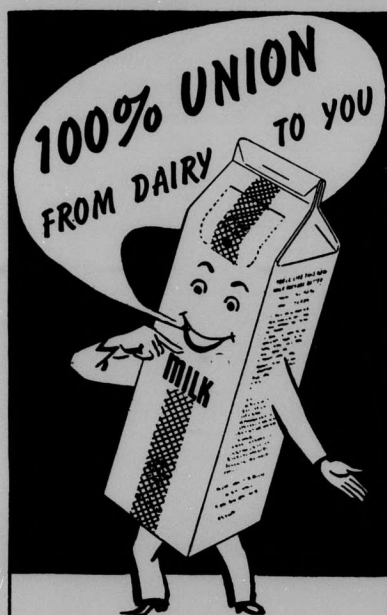
A long session, that of the "News" Mutual Benefit Society last week, and small wonder, for the laws revision committee made its report, officers were elected and routine business disposed of. New officers are: L. L. Heagney, president; C. M. Friberg, vice-president; E. P. Balthasar, secretary-treasurer; W. Oden and Joseph H. Sullivan, board of directors; Vince Porazzo, Lucille Davis and Harry Wiltsie, auditing committee. Report of the laws revision committee was adopted except for one item, that the society reduce yearly payments to members whose incapacitation extends beyond one year, which was sent to referendum.

It was a secret until the marriage license was published, when there could be no doubt it was our Jack Bengston and our Margaret Cecil. The wedding will take place some time this week.

A three-inch rainfall in the Sierra washed away the snow near Sonora and ended Mr. and Mrs. Dick Smith's week-end trip, as there was no use trying to ski on snowless mountains.

A narrow squeak, that of E. M. Blackford and his brother-in-law, the other night when an auto swerved around Fourth and Mission just as Blackie and his relative stepped off the curb. The relative was taken to emergency hospital but Blackie was uninjured.

Hoping to benefit his health, Bill Howell recently acquired a four-room house and a small farm down Half Moon Bay way and his intention to "rough it" in true farm style is indicated by the purchase of a cow, chickens, rabbits, planting



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a kitchen garden and sowing grains for his domestic animals. Mr. Howell was delighted with the rainfall and hopes there will be plenty more.

Don't be surprised if the Railroad Commission takes cognizance of an unlicensed driver carrying passengers. It's "agin the lawr," so Fred Wilson ought to have a case against Scotty, who made him buy a jorum of mountain dew for toting Fred a few blocks and no return trip guaranteed.

That reformed printer, George Davie, drops in occasionally; he even condescends to make jokes, maybe because he's out of printing and in insurance now.

Clarence Bossler, night chairman, went away on his winter vacation without securing permission; what's more, he didn't so much as tell where he went. Wonder if there ain't a chapel law against that?

Golf News—By J. W. C.

The Union Printers' Golf Association, taking up where it left off in 1939, staged the most successful tournament of its brief career last Sunday when fifty members and guests of the association turned out at the Ingleside Golf Club to get the 1940 tournament schedule off to a flaming start. The threat of scheduled rain and poor weather failed to keep the association members away from Ingleside and the huge turnout that greeted the initial attempt of the Golf Association promises to make this a banner year. With all of the old "standbys" present, augmented by several new members who were out to see just what the Golf Association had, and what they had been missing, the tournament got under way at 10:30 a. m., with the last foursome getting off the first tee at 11:35 a. m.

The medal tournament was won by Ron Cameron of the "Examiner," who grossed a 70 to win first honors in the championship class, followed by Joe Rooney, also of the "Examiner," and Frank Forst, ditto, who shared runner-up honors between them. Class A winners were: Gale Welch of Crocker-Union; Roscoe Kimbrough of the "Examiner" and Harold Watson of Tappendorf & Watson. The "Examiner" chapel scored a clean sweep in Class B when Harry Darr carried off top honors with a gross score of 73, followed by Ben Apte, who ran a close second, and Roy Donovan, who battled Ben right down to the finish. Not to be outdone, the job branch moved into Class C and carried off all the prizes when Ned DiGrazia of L. G. Wolfe Company romped home first, to be followed by Emil Baffico of the Schwabacher-Frey chapel and J. A. Tappendorf of Tappendorf & Watson. Guest flight winners were: Elmer Clites of Stockton, who needed a one below par 70 to win top honors, followed by L. Broderick and Cliff Mattos, who split the runner-up prizes.

Four matches were played in the match play

tournament running currently with the medal test, and each of the four matches had story-book finishes. Of the four matches three had to go extra holes before a winner could be determined, while the fourth match wound up on the eighteenth green. Whether the close finishes in all of the matches is a tribute to the handicapping committee or not, the photo-finishes proved that only one or two strokes separated the contestants, and one missed shot was the difference between victory and defeat. To the winners our cheers and to the losers our commendation and "congrats" for the swell battles that were staged. The results of the matches played were: McDill defeated Welch on 1 up; Nicholson defeated Schmieder on the 19th; Macdonald defeated Ullo on the 19th; Conway defeated Apte on the 19th. The following matches will have to be played by the next tournament: Brewster vs. Iusi, Kinst vs. Cameron, Kimbrough vs. Carlile, Valiant vs. Donovan. All first named players are the challengers, and the burden of playing the postponed matches lies with the challenger. Opponents must be contacted and a mutually agreed upon course must be chosen for all postponed matches.

Announcement of the February tournament will be made in this column next Friday. Due to the city championship the course chosen will not be available for the February tournament, so read your Labor Clarion next Friday for February date and place. Association dues cards are still only \$1 per year. Have you bought yours? Better hurry or you will miss some swell times. Support the Golf Association and read the Labor Clarion for golf news.

Woman's Auxiliary 21

By MRS. MYRTLE L. SADLER

The first of a series of four-table whist parties to be given by various members for the benefit of our dance fund was held Tuesday at the home of Mrs. Gladys Boone. A most pleasant afternoon and delicious refreshments were enjoyed by all. Mrs. C. H. Foster won first and Marian Schimke consolation prize.

The by-laws committee has put the finishing touches to our proposed book of laws and has submitted them to our international officers for final approval. This matter has been one of much controversy but now that it is completed the com-

mittee should be heartily commended for its efforts which necessitated a great deal of hard work.

Thanks, Leroy Smith of the Mailers' Union, for your kind words in last week's Labor Clarion. You can be sure that our organization will become even more label conscious as time goes on. By the way, Leroy, lady members of mailers' families are eligible to membership in our auxiliary; all they need is a little urging, so let's see what you can do about it.

Our first public event, the big leap year dance to be held Saturday, February 24, at Eagles' Hall, Golden Gate avenue between Taylor and Jones streets, will provide an excellent opportunity for workers in the allied printing trades and their families to renew old friendships and enjoy an evening of entertainment that we are sure will long be remembered in printing circles. For those who do not care to dance, bingo and other entertainment will be provided and, as usual at all auxiliary affairs, refreshments will be served. Come, see your brother workers shake a wicked hoof, listen to the sweet strains of a fine orchestra, enjoy a few rounds of bingo and in between satisfy your thirst with a glass or two of cool, sparkling amber and gorge yourself with food. Remember, it's going to be lots of fun. For further information and reservations contact Patricia Vernor, Mission 5289; Marian Schimke, West 5101, or Gladys L. Boone, Montrose 6025.

Mrs. Sarah Sarkon, one of our newer members, reports that her husband, Eddie, who recently entered the job printing and stationery business at 794 Mission street under the name S. and H. Printing Company, has been granted use of the union label by the Allied Printing Trades Council.

C. W. Brooks, formerly of the Brooks Linotyping Company, Spokane, Washington, an old friend of Alexander W. (Bill) Swenson of the "Examiner" chapel, has been visiting the Swenson family at their home on Leavenworth street.

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Facing the Facts

With PHILIP PEARL

The introductory paragraphs of the twenty-seventh annual report of the secretary of labor for the year 1939 give a summary of the work of that department for the year and provide a glimpse of the campaign for the elimination of unemployment and the efforts of the government to rehabilitate workers in the economic system of the United States, with increased purchasing power, "which would in turn, by its demand for goods and services, create new employment opportunities. Secretary Perkins says:

"For the wage earners of the United States the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939, spelled substantial improvement. Opportunities for employment were more numerous, wages increased, maximum hours of labor decreased, physical conditions of work became safer and more healthful. These and other benefits are the cumulative result of the comprehensive economic and social program which was launched in 1933. They are corollaries of the general expansion in business production and distribution contingent upon the six years' operation of this program.

"Total non-agricultural private employment, as of June, 1939, was 33,500,000, compared to 26,100,000 in March, 1933. In other words, 7,400,000 more persons were employed in this class of jobs in June, 1939, than six years ago, and 1,253,000 more than were employed during this same month in the fiscal year of 1938. Weekly factory payrolls increased from \$72,697,000 as of March, 1933, to \$164,089,000 as of June, 1939, a rise of \$91,392,000, with the increase for June of this fiscal year over the corresponding month last year amounting to \$29,138,000 weekly. The trend also

indicated that employment and payrolls will continue to rise through the fall months. Building construction of all kinds, which stimulates employment in many other lines, jumped from value of \$3,000,000,000 in the calendar year 1933 to \$6,500,000,000 in 1938, and from figures available it is estimated it will rise \$500,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 more in the 1939 calendar year.

"These concrete figures show direct economic gains made since 1933. They have been accompanied by social advances made through legislation designed primarily to benefit the wage earner but also in the public interest, and the combination has operated to promote the general well-being of this generation and those to come.

"Despite these significant gains, unemployment has not been eliminated. Rather, it has been reduced, mitigated and modified. Among the programs designed to overcome unemployment which have emanated out of the Department of Labor's continuous study of this problem are the following:

"First—An immediate recommendation early in 1933 that there be some quick relief in the way of federal appropriations to assist the states and localities in meeting the primary relief needs of the people who were then unemployed and had been unemployed for a long time in the emergency of general depression.

"Second—A program of straight public works. The recommendation for it and the justification for it, and the basic figures and information came out of the Labor Department. The conception of finding special work for those who could not be absorbed on straight public works also sprang from a meeting of labor leaders, government officers and others in the Department of Labor early in 1933.

"Third—The Wagner-Peyser Act, which established well-equipped free public employment offices, also came from recommendations of this department as a method of taking care of the effective placement of persons looking for work where there was work to be had, so reducing the loss and waste of poor placement of the job hunting.

"Fourth—The labor sections of the N.I.R.A. were contributed by this department and its advisors in an effort to offer employment opportunities and labor protection in private industry.

"Fifth—The Public Contracts Act, which required not over forty hours and fair minimum pay on government contracts in manufacturing. This act sprang out of the recommendations of the department, advised by a conference committee of state labor department officials and labor leaders.

"Sixth—The Wage and Hour Act, which was the first effort to establish on a federal basis a floor to wages and a ceiling to hours. This grew directly out of the recommendations of this department, advised again by a conference of state labor department officials and labor representatives following the abandonment of N.I.R.A.

"Seventh—Unemployment compensation, which is an adjustment for the loss of wages due to the accident of unemployment. Again this had its origin in the studies and recommendations of the

Labor Department and its advisory committees.

"Eighth—Contributing old-age insurance for the future and federal assistance to the states for providing old-age assistance to aged needy persons. These programs were adopted partly to enable the elderly to leave the labor market and so offer more employment to persons at the peak load of their responsibilities.

"Ninth—Limitation on the employment of young persons under 16 years in the N.I.R.A. Act and later in the Public Contracts Act and Wage and Hour Act. These provisions were aimed partly at keeping the immature workers out of the labor market and so offering more jobs to those in middle life.

"Tenth—The basic information and recommendations for the development of the C.C.C. as a form of constructive educational employment for young persons. This, too, had its inception in the Department of Labor.

"The various programs to shorten hours have been aimed at providing more job opportunities in industry and programs for lifting the wage minimums have been aimed at creating a new purchasing power, which would in turn by its demand for goods and services create new employment opportunities.

"All these programs are in operation and have greatly improved the total picture of unemployment, both quantitatively and qualitatively. The purchasing power developed by some of these programs and the re-employment, both public and private, brought about by others have notably improved the situation and relieved the strain. The effects will be noted increasingly.

"The new frontiers which always have been looked to in our system to develop opportunities for new industries are not closed. They are not necessarily geographical frontiers. The new frontiers today rest on improvement in the standard of living, not only of the people of the United States but the whole world. Gradual improvement and increase in the standard of living, and therefore the opportunity to buy the products of manufacture and of farms, is one of the things to which we must look in the future for the expansion of opportunity for industries and for employment."

DOMESTIC SWISS CHEESE IN CANS

Domestic swiss cheese, packed in cans and sliced ready to serve, has been introduced by the Federal Bureau of Dairy Industry and is expected to increase consumption of this American-made product, which now averages 40,000,000 pounds a year.

An Abject Apology

Amid apologies and retractions by Editor John L. Le Berthon, a \$200,000 libel suit against the Wasp-News Letter Publishing Company for a series of articles attacking Attorney John Francis Neylan has been dismissed, says a local daily newspaper.

The dismissal was entered in San Francisco Superior Court with an apology attached.

One purpose of the apology, Le Berthon wrote, was "to show how easy it is for an editor to be fooled into an effort to ridicule someone where misinformation, garbled information or downright trickery is used . . ." He continued:

"We have paid dearly for our unnecessary and cruel fling at Neylan. . . . Common decency now tells us that we had no right to even attempt the ridicule of Neylan. . . . It is now our turn to stand humiliated before the bar of public opinion. . . ."

A similar apology was carried in the Le Berthon publication.

At the same time, a \$350,000 libel action for printed attacks on Dr. J. C. McGovern, former San Mateo county coroner, was likewise filed, together with an apology and retraction by Le Berthon.

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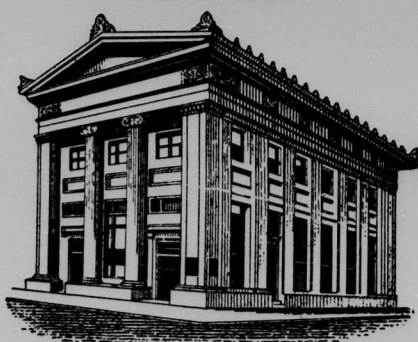
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Survey to Ascertain State's Unemployables

The State Department of Employment, acting on a suggestion made by Governor Culbert L. Olson, has started a state-wide survey of the status of all unemployed veterans in California.

In a letter to the department and to Urban F. Stewart, veterans' placement representative of the Federal Security Agency, Governor Olson suggested a thorough check on the files of California's public employment agency to determine the occupational classification of employable veterans, relief status, and the number of vocationally handicapped veterans available for some type of employment.

According to a spot check made of the department's active field, approximately 31,000 veterans in California are seeking employment.

The object of the survey, according to the governor's letter, will be to segregate employable veterans from unemployables, and follow up with a state-wide campaign on the part of the employment service, veteran and civic organizations to place the "man over 40" in gainful occupation.

Immediately on receipt of the governor's letter Stewart and Roy S. Stockton, chief of the department's division of employment agencies, left Sacramento to inaugurate the survey in the department's eighty offices.

Comment on World Events

(I. L. N. S.)

Great Britain learned during the world war No. 1 that when the women making munitions worked overtime the production of munitions slowed down. Happily, the rest of the civilized world has not forgotten the lessons then learned.

Some of the "speed-up" systems which were developed after the war were in direct contravention of these lessons—but then, it was peace-time, and man-and-woman power was cheap and didn't matter. But the labor unions had not forgotten, and some of the bitterest labor battles have been fought out along that line in the last ten years.

In one of the cases in Britain a decrease of 12.5 per cent in weekly hours of work resulted in an increase of 23 per cent in hourly output. Several employers who were forced to shorten the day because of lighting regulations and other reasons found the output undiminished.

* * *

American experience in that period also showed in the case of a tool manufacturer who reduced labor turnover and eliminated lost time while reducing hours by 9 per cent without a reduction in pay, but secured an increase of production for the whole plant of 10 per cent, and in certain departments even 184 per cent increase.

At the same time it was reported that the Ford Motor Company secured greatly increased production with a work-day shortened from nine hours to eight hours.

These experiences have been effective in bringing about much of the state legislation for shorter hours, as shown by the fact that in 1918 only three states had the eight-hour day, forty-eight-hour week (for some occupations), while in 1939 there

were eighteen states having such legislation. States having minimum wage laws also increased in the same period from twelve to twenty-six; and regulation of industrial home work by legislation was increased from thirteen to eighteen states.

* * *

Any hope of complete isolation from wars abroad is rendered impossible by international radio broadcasting, the Federal Communications Commission declares in its annual report to Congress.

Pointing out that the world war had no broadcast or high-frequency communications problem, it cites that the United States now has some 800 broadcast stations (also 55,000 amateur stations and more than 5000 commercial stations) whose air messages go to more than 40,000,000 receiving sets.

International broadcasts by short wave, it adds, "now cut across time and distance to challenge any claim of isolation."

GUILD URGES STRIKE ON 'RED' PAPER

Members of the Lansing (Mich.) Newspaper Guild, C.I.O. affiliate, have gone on record as favoring a strike of guild members on the "Daily Worker," New York communist organ, in protest against the paper's discharge of a dramatic critic for praising a motion picture the management condemned. The picture was "Gone With the Wind," which the "Daily Worker" denounced as "reactionary."

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The forthcoming February meeting of Mailers' Union No. 18 will mark the twelfth anniversary of its secession from the M.T.D.U. The discontinuance of dues and assessments to the M.T.D.U. for the twelve-year period has meant a saving in dollars and cents to the union of approximately five thousand dollars. And with the expenditure of a much less sum the union has made substantial progress.

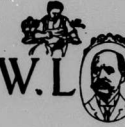
Among results obtained are increased wage scales, shorter work-day and week and many contracts signed with commercial printing and publishing plants—and also acquiring jurisdiction over work pertaining to mailing and organizing mailers in some of the cities adjacent to this city; co-operation shown by the members; the officers are zealous in their endeavors, and feel confident of being able to grasp the new conditions that have arisen and follow the trend of the times, which augurs well for the future progress of San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18 and the general welfare of its members.

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Ryan I.L.A. President, Denies Coercion Charge

The International Longshoremen's Association, American Federation of Labor union, and Joseph P. Ryan, its president, were indicted last week in New York for alleged violation of the federal anti-trust laws, specifically accused of putting illegal pressure on lumber dealers to coerce their employees into I.L.A. union membership.

The indictment, the broadest of its kind ever returned in New York against a labor organization, charged a conspiracy to impede interstate commerce.

It was the third brought in a continuing investigation into racketeering in the building trades, earlier bills having named sand and gravel companies and manufacturers of lighting fixtures.

The accused conspirators, in addition to Ryan and the I.L.A. itself, are Anthony John Camarda, I.L.A. vice-president; nine officers of union locals and Local Union No. 282 of the Building Material Teamsters.

The government claimed that the defendants, seeking to coerce workers to leave a C.I.O. local connected with the United Retail and Wholesale Employees of America, prevented lumber retailers from obtaining shipments brought to New York City docks; forcibly prevented retail employees from taking the lumber at the docks; instituted boycotts and issued blacklists of retailers for the purpose of inducing dock employees and trucking companies to refuse to handle the retailers' lumber.

Ryan issued a statement saying: "My associates and myself are absolutely innocent of this charge . . . We have acted no differently in connection with the organizing of the lumber handlers than we have in the past twenty-four years of organizing work, and I shall request that a trial be held as speedily as possible to absolve my associates and myself from the stigma that has been placed against the organization and ourselves."

CARING FOR WINDOW BOXES

Window boxes may be kept going until late in the fall by covering them on chilly nights with newspapers. They may be kept as an attractive decoration during the real winter months by filling them with cut branches of evergreens, arranging them as nearly as possible into an effect of actual growth.

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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MArket 6304.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, January 26, 1940

Meeting called to order at 8:25 p. m. by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Corrugated and Fiber Products Workers No. 362, Richard Clark, replacing Stella Backus; Building Service Employees, Local 87, Elmer Cheval, replacing Ross Hall; Pharmacists' Union, Local 838, Lester E. Amick vice George Hogg; Automobile Drivers and Demonstrators No. 960, Gerry A. Rhodes and Mannie Hipps; Butchers' Union No. 115, Louis Cordes, Harry Collins, Frank Flohr, Joseph Y. Henderson, Charles Killpack, George Masure, M. S. Maxwell, Walter Murray, Walter Rosenberger and W. G. Smith; American Guild of Variety Artists, Michael Lawley, replacing Aubrey Blair; Bookbinders and Bindery Women's Union, Local 31-125, Fred Dettmering, William E. Keiser, William S. Hogan, Bette Bell and Loretta Kane; Cracker Packers No. 125, Vera Green, replacing Santina Fugazi; Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 29, Joseph R. Green vice Ray McIntyre; Professional Embalmers No. 9049, Joseph B. Collins and William J. Williams; Retail Fruit and Vegetable Clerks No. 1017, Nathan Beskin and Lawrence Cohen, replacing Nathan Nemer and Peter Troiana; Sailors' Union of the Pacific, William E. Snow; Retail Department Store Employees, Local No. 1100, Jane Sanor, replacing Frank Rodgers; Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089, Tom Cartwright vice M. F. Smith; Theater and Amusement Janitors No. 9, Charles Franks, replacing James McClure; Street Carmen 518, M. Clifford vice Ed Grant; General Garment Workers' Union, Local 352 (additional delegates), William Mitchell and Olga Mosagna. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council. From Mr. Oscar Seltzer, announcing the opening of the Roller Derby on January 30 at the Civic Auditorium. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40, acknowledging receipt of the Council's letter to all central labor councils and affiliated unions, relative to Infantile Paralysis Fund, and stating that they are unable to secure contributions for both divisions at this time. Musicians' Union, Local 6, asking that the inclosure mentioned in President Greens' letter of January 5 be sent to them. San Francisco Chapter, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc., stating that they have had practically no requests for buttons from San Francisco American Federation of Labor unions. From Foster & Kleiser Company, stating that 500 posters are on display on the outdoor advertising panels, bringing the appeal of the Infantile Paralysis Fund to the attention of the entire state, this display being given free of charge.

Bills were read and referred to the trustees. They reported favorably and ordered same to be paid.

At this time the report of the Organizing Committee was taken up out of order, inasmuch as the election for officers of the Council was being held.

Report of the Organizing Committee—The report was read to the Council, that the application of Local 12, Beauticians' Union, be accepted and their delegates seated. It was moved to adopt the report. Motion was made to table the report; that motion was withdrawn. It was moved and seconded as an amendment that the report of the international union be complied with—unseating

148-A; motion was lost—158 ayes, 196 noes. Motion was made to grant the privilege of the floor to the international representative; motion was lost. The previous question was called for and debate was closed. The motion to adopt the committee's report was carried—184 ayes, 148 noes. The chair then decided that both unions could vote. An appeal was taken from the decision of the chair and by a vote of the delegates, the chair was sustained. An amendment was then made that there be added to the report of the Organizing Committee the request of the International Journeymen Barbers' Union that 148-A be unseated, inasmuch as their charter had been revoked; motion lost.

Referred to Executive Committee: The Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks' Union, Local 1089, requesting that the Marchetti Liquor Store, at 1758 Fillmore street, be cited before the executive board. Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers No. 1071, requesting strike sanction against the paint manufacturers of this district. Apartment House Employees' Union, Local 14, requesting strike sanction against the apartment house of Miss Scalmanini, located at 2170 Jackson street. Wage scale and agreement of the Coopers' International Union, Local 65. Cracker Packers No. 125, desiring to place the products of the Western Biscuit Company on the "We Don't Patronize List."

Referred to Officers: Laundry Workers' International Union, on matters affecting hospitals. The Public Works Laborers No. 978, regarding their wage scale for members working for the City and County of San Francisco. Stove Mounters' International Union, regarding the James Graham Manufacturing Company, Newark, Calif., on negotiation of wage scale.

Referred to the Officers to Set a Date: From the Department of Public Health, State of California.

Report of the Executive Committee—In the matter of the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers, asking for strike sanction against the Warhaven Bar, 2735 Taylor street. Both sides were represented before the committee. The basis of this complaint is the employment of non-union bartenders. Your committee recommended that strike sanction be granted. In the matter of the Mission Bell Restaurant, at 2024 Mission street; after hearing all parties concerned, this matter was laid over one week, inasmuch as both parties agreed to get together to settle their differences. In the matter of the Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen's Union, Local 410, and their controversy with the Adam Hat Store, located on Kearny street between Post and Sutter, this matter was held over one week and all unions involved be notified to appear. In the matter of the wage scale and agreement of the Casket Workers' Local No. 94, your committee recommends indorsement, subject to the indorsement of the international union, with the usual admonition.

Reports of Unions—Office Employees No. 21320 reported having successfully concluded negotiations and have a signed agreement with the Interstate Utilities Corporation; thanked all who had assisted, particularly the Warehousemen, Hod Carriers and Sailors. The Actors are making much progress; have negotiated a new agreement with employers, gaining many material benefits. Paint Makers have voted down an agreement submitted by employers and have taken a strike vote. They request the assistance of the Council to bring about an adjustment.

Report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws—This report was laid over for two weeks.

It was moved that in the counting of the ballots the usual procedure be continued. The Council recessed at 10:30, awaiting the report of the Election Committee.

The Council again went into session to deal

with the report of the Election Committee at 6 a. m. Saturday morning. The report of the Election Committee was read. Vice-President Palacios protested the vote for vice-president, in allowing 148-A to vote at this election, on the grounds that the constitution of the Council was violated. It was moved to lay the report of the Election Committee over, to be made a special order of business next Friday evening at 9 o'clock. Amendment to proceed with the recounting of ballots immediately. Amendment to the amendment that the chair appoint a new election committee to hold recount of all the ballots and that all questionable ballots be declared invalid in accordance with the constitutional provisions of the Council, and that the ballots be placed in the Council's safe and be counted before next Friday night and a report made of the result of the election; amendment carried. It was moved to appoint the same election committee that participated at the election; motion carried.

Council adjourned at 7 a. m.

Receipts, \$940; expenses, \$393.56.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Cooks' Union News

By C. W. PILGRIM

Thursday, January 25, was another well-attended meeting. The proposed amendment to the international constitution came up for action and was carried unanimously. This, if it gets sufficient support from the other locals, will change the date of the international convention on account of our golden anniversary.

We have a letter in from the International Labor Defense informing us that the case of Brother Kosinoga of Eureka is coming up again. This brother was denied the right of citizenship, but no records were kept by the officials of the case. This time a complete record will be taken. The I.L.D. is conducting the case for Brother Kosinoga.

We have information that the strike which has been carried on for the past six years against the Edgewater Beach Hotel has been finally settled. This is one place in Chicago, Ill., where we have maintained a picket line on a hotel twenty-four hours a day for six years continuously, which, I think, is the longest time a picket line has been kept going in the history of our international union.

Business Agent George Patran is to have the job at the Fair on Treasure Island this coming season. You who contemplate going to work at the Fair please take notice; also remember if you are hired to work at the Fair to let the boss who hires you know that you expect him to furnish a decent place for you to change your clothes; also toilet and washroom in conformity with the health laws of the city of San Francisco. Furthermore, make sure you don't go to work unless you get these things. Don't let us have a repetition of the grief which we had last year. Make your complaints to your business agent before you start work, not after you quit or get fired; then it is usually too late to do any good.

Two hundred more chairs have been bought and installed in your headquarters meeting hall in anticipation of increased attendance at business meetings.

Brother Charles Fleishman has resigned from the board of trustees and Brother Ed Smith has been elected in his stead.

Max Meyer reports that he has a Chinese problem on his hands to solve. It appears that in the course of his rounds as business agent he has run on a case where the boss has been paying the dues and holding the books of the workers. This boss has fired one of his Chinese workers and hired another outside of our union, but kept the book of the man who was fired and tried to use it as the book of the man hired from the outside.

Cost of U.S.H.A. Housing Constantly Decreasing

More than half a million persons with small incomes greeted the advent of 1940 as the beginning of a truly New Year, marked in memories by their removal from the squalor and dangers of America's slums.

For 20,000 in thirteen cities the new era of health and happiness deriving from the slum clearance program of the United States Housing Authority already is begun. They are the tenants of nineteen low-rent housing projects which were opened to the public during 1939.

The first contingent will be joined during the early part of 1940 by about 115,000 men, women and children for whom decent homes at rentals within their means will be provided by U.S.H.A.-aided projects now nearing completion.

This migration for the next six months is scheduled at the rate of 4800 families per month, and will be considerably more during the last half of the year, making a total of 500,000 persons rehoused during the entire period.

All low-income families rehoused in the U.S. H.A. slum clearance program are paying rents as low or lower than those paid for their former ramshackle habitations.

U.S.H.A. shelter rents average \$11.45 per dwelling per month in the South and \$15.80 in the North.

Citing these and other data of definite progress in America's war against slums, Nathan Straus, administrator of the United States Housing Authority, stressed also the very low average total development cost, \$4867 per dwelling unit, that has been achieved for U.S.H.A.-aided projects now under construction contracts. In this connection he pointed out that the average net construction cost of dwellings for these projects has been reduced to \$2831 per dwelling unit, which is \$670 under the \$3501 average for private building as shown by United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PAY INCREASE AVERTS STRIKE

A threatened strike of Mobile and Gulf coast longshoremen was averted by the ship owners, who agreed on a wage scale of 85 cents an hour, the highest scale ever paid Mobile dock labor. The previous scale was 75 cents an hour.

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OF
TEAMSTERS**

President - John P. McLaughlin
Secretary - Stephen F. Gilligan
Office, 306 Labor Temple
Tel. UNDERhill 1127

FOREIGN LANGUAGE CLASSES

Neighborhood classes in foreign languages are being featured by the W.P.A. Education Program, in spring courses now open for enrollment. At 1690 Broadway a class in French meets Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock; conversational French is offered Friday afternoon at the same address. At Westminster Center, Page and Webster streets, French classes are held Monday and Friday nights from 7 to 9:30 o'clock. German classes meet Tuesday and Thursday evenings at Bethel Evangelical Church, Fifteenth and Church streets. Included in the music courses at 1690 Broadway are choral singing Wednesday night and voice training on Thursday.

Laundry Drivers Strike

Charges that a strike of the Laundry Drivers' Union, Local 256, American Federation of Labor, against the Economy Laundry, which was inaugurated last Monday, was not a bona fide labor dispute but an attempt of the union and the San Francisco Laundry Association to regulate his prices have been made by Frank Rusalem, laundry manager.

Albert Benson, president of the Laundry Association, flatly denied the charge.

Fred Meyers, union business agent, called six drivers off the job, asserting that the laundry had violated its contract on overtime, employing non-union drivers and operating trucks on Sunday.

Rusalem denied the charges, asserting that union men had checked all the overtime cards. He denied hiring non-union drivers but said that he drove a truck himself.

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When you buy Eagleson Union-Made Shirts you get lowest "Factory to Wearer" prices and you help local industry. Our other union-made lines include:

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Results Are Changed By Recount of Ballots

A situation unprecedented in the history of the San Francisco Labor Council arose last Friday night after the annual election of officers, when it was found that Lawrence Palacios, incumbent vice-president, apparently had been defeated by William McCabe by a small majority.

Because of alleged irregularities a recount was ordered by the election committee, and this was held on Wednesday evening. While the figures have not yet been made public, it was reported around the Labor Temple that the recount gave Palacios 203 and McCabe 194.

The election board is said to have discarded 109 ballots (65 for McCabe and 44 for Palacios), declaring they were invalidated or wrongly marked.

The recount likewise affected the membership of the executive committee, Henry Foley of the Carmen's Union, Harry Hook of the Machinists and Larry Vail of the Retail Department Store Employees, who had been listed as elected in the first report, being eliminated on the recount. Martin Wormuth of the Carmen, George Johns of the Cigar Clerks and Joseph Ferris of the Production Machine Operators were among the victors under the recount.

The count will not be declared official until it has been accepted by the Council. Further debate is expected on the Council floor tonight.

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"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

A. Desenfant & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post street.

American Distributing Company.

Austin Studio, 833 Market.

Becker Distributing Company.

B & G Sandwich Shops.

Beauty Shops at 133 Geary (except Isabelle Salon de Beaute).

Candid Camera Photo Service, 776 Clementina.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.

Drake Cleaners and Dyers.

Duchess Sandwich Shop, 1438 California.

Faiz Manufacturing Company, 1356 Harrison street.

F. M. Rowles' service stations at Tenth and Mission, Tenth and Bryant, Twelfth and Howard, Post and Larkin, Haight and Stanyan and San Jose and Alemany.

Formerer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.

Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.

Hastings Clothing Stores.

Howard Automobile Company.

J. K. Piggott and The Scenic View Card Co., 632 Mission.

John Breuner Company.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.

MacFarlane Candy Stores.

Magazines "Time" and "Life," products of the unfair Donnelley firm.

M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.

National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.

Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.

O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.

People's Furniture Company.

Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.

Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.

Riggs Optical Company, Flood Building.

Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.

Serv-Well Grocery, 595 Ellis.

Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.

Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.

Standard Oil Company.

Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.

Swift & Co.

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.

United States Envelope Company.

W. & J. Sloane.

Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.

Woodridge Tractor Equipment Company.

Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists' Union No. 148-A are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union, Local No. 93, are unfair.

The Call to Labor

By DR. CHARLES STELZLE

When the last chapter of the story has been written it will be found that the chief glory of the labor movement was not in what its leaders gained for themselves nor for those who lived during their own generation, but in what they secured for those who followed. The honor list of the men who fought powerful forces which opposed the masses of the people in their struggle to secure justice is a long one, and this list includes many who fought in lowly places, whose recognition often came in the form of jail sentences, fines or other penalties. Many gave even life itself so that others might live.

Such should be numbered with the heroes of an earlier day who struggled, not receiving the promise, but seeing in faith the dawning of the day when their dreams should become a reality; they were stoned, mobbed, living in exile in caves and dens of the earth, wandering about in deserts and mountains, clothed in sheepskins and goatskins.

Sometimes whole races have paid this penalty, but others have shared in the life and freedom for which they fought. For such cases we need not search the pages of history. Even now a struggle is going on in various parts of the world which at some future day will be presented in tableaux form in order to vivify the terror of men, women and children who are being persecuted because of their race, their religion, or because they will not bow the knee to tyrants who have the power of life or death in their hands, and who are brutally

exercising that power in spite of the protest of the democratic nations of the world.

In this struggle there is no greater force than the power of labor when once this power is exercised. Labor has to its credit great victories in behalf of stricken humanity. No tyrant, whatever his title or position, whatever the number of his battleships or the size of his army, can withstand its wrath and indignation.

It is to the emancipation of these stricken people that organized labor is now called to give its support. Others have tried by resolution to accomplish this task but they seem to have failed. Labor, united in a common purpose, has a power which no other force can command.

Its pressure will be economic, not military, although its attitude will be militant. Its methods will be peaceful, not war-like, but its temper will be that of a crusader. Its spirit will be victorious, because it will be going forth in the name of the Lord of Hosts, and in the power of His might.

WARPED PHONOGRAPH RECORDS

Warped phonograph records may be restored by subjecting them to gentle heat. Place them on top of a warm (not hot) radiator, supporting them on a flat surface of some kind. When they have been softened, a fairly heavy book will straighten out their bulges.

More than 10,000,000 vehicles have crossed the Golden Gate Bridge since it was opened in May, 1937.

Racial Wage Differentials

("The Nation," New York)

Wage differentials based on racial discrimination exploit the labor of the negro worker and undermine the bargaining power of the white. The decision rendered by Federal Judge W. Calvin Chestnut in Baltimore requiring the payment of the same salaries to negro school teachers as to white is a victory in the fight for wage equality.

It will also aid in the establishment of greater educational equality for negroes in the South. The Maryland Teachers' Association and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People deserve great credit for the fight they waged to win the Chestnut decision. What has happened in Maryland should set an example in the North as well as the South, for wage inequalities based on race exist above the Mason and Dixon line as well as below it.

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Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

Alaska Fish Cannery Workers No. 21161-1421 Mason.
American Federation of Actors (merged with Artists)-220 Bush.
American Federation of Government Employees' Lodge No. 634-Miss Mildred Miller, Sec., 266 Federal Office Bldg.
Amalgamated Watchmakers No. 101-830 Market.
Apartment House Employees No. 14-Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 109 Golden Gate Ave.
Asphalt Workers No. 1038-R. H. Knapp, 255 San Carlos.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305-Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Automotive Warehousemen No. 241-108 Valencia.
Auto Painters No. 1073-200 Guerrero.
Automobile Drivers and Demonstrators No. 960-108 Valencia.
Bakers No. 24-Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers-Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148-Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41-1623 1/2 Market, UN. 1657.
Bay District Auxiliary of Bakery and Confectionery Workers-Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 513 Valencia.
Beauticians' Union No. 12-Flood Bldg., 870 Market.
Bill Posters No. 44-1886 Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers-Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6-Office, 3004 Sixteenth. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders-Office, Room 505, 693 Mission. Meets 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320-Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple, 824 Brunsell.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216-321 Lexington. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays.
Bottlers No. 293-Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Drivers-Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7-Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377-200 Guerrero.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 491.
Building Service Employees No. 87-Meets 1st Monday, 9:30 a. m.; 3rd Monday, 8 p. m., 109 Golden Gate Ave.
Building Material Drivers No. 216-Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Butchers No. 115-Meets at 3012 Sixteenth.
Butchers No. 508-4442 Third. Meets 2nd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Candy and Confectionery Workers-Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
California State Utility Laborers No. 1226.
Cannery Workers No. 21106-E. J. Martinez, Bus. Agent, Hemlock 2926.
Carpenters' Union-46 Kearny.
Carpenters No. 483-Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Casket Workers No. 94-1284 Second Ave.
Cemetery Workers-Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Chauvins-Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.
Cigarmakers-542 Valencia.
Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089-1182 Market.
Circular Distributors No. 8811-49 Duboce. (Affiliated with the Bill Posters' Union.)
Civil Service Building & Maintenance Employees No. 66-Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7-111 Jones.

Cleaners and Dyers Shop Owners, Local 93-F. B. Nicholas, Sec., 4057 24th.
Commercial Telegraphers, W. U. Div., Local 34-J. W. Hampton, Sec., 1745-A Oak.
Commission Market Drivers and Helpers No. 280-310 Clay.
Construction and Common Laborers No. 261-200 Guerrero.
Cooks No. 44-Meets 1st Thursday, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 8:30 p. m., 20 Jones.
Coopers No. 65-Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Corrugated Fibre Products Workers-693 Mission.
Cracker Packers No. 125-Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary-513 Valencia.
Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304-Meets 2nd Friday, Labor Temple.
Dental Laboratory Technicians No. 99-Meets 1st Wednesday, 240 Golden Gate Ave.
Electrical Workers No. 6-Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151 (merged with Electrical Workers (Radio) B-202)-229 Valencia. Underhill 0798.
Electrical and Radio Workers B-202-229 Valencia.
Elevator Constructors No. 6-Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Elevator Operators and Starters-Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 109 Golden Gate Ave.
Federation of Teachers No. 61-Miss Grace E. King, 1071 Lombard.
Film and Poster Exchange Employees No. B-17-230 Jones.
Firemen and Oilers, Local No. 86-Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Fish Cannery Workers No. 21365-Agnes Tuoto, Sec., 534 Jerrold Ave.
Fruit and Vegetable Clerks No. 1017-1182 Market; meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Furniture Workers' Union, Local No. 1541-200 Guerrero.
Garage Employees-Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, 106 Valencia.
Garment Cutters No. 45-Meets 2nd & 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131-Meets 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks No. 648-Room 417, 1095 Market.
Hairdressers and Cosmetologists-Flood Bldg.
Hatters' Union No. 31-46 Kearny.
Horticulturists and Floriculturists' Union No. 21245-6145 Mission.
Hospital and Institutional Workers-Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 8 p. m., 109 Golden Gate Ave.
Hotel and Apartment Clerks No. 283-285 Ellis, Ordway 8667 or Tuxedo 5914.
Ice Drivers-Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Louis Brunner, Sec., 905 Vermont.
Janitors No. 9-Meets 3rd Tuesday, 109 Golden Gate Ave.
Jewelry Workers No. 36-Room 604, 830 Market.
Kraft Cheese and Mayonnaise Process Union No. 20987-Leo C. Bloom, 370 11th Ave.
Laundry Drivers-Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office 3004 Sixteenth, Room 313.
Laundry Workers No. 26-Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Leather Pocketbook Workers No. 31-2915 Sixteenth.
Letter Carriers-Meet 2nd Friday, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Lithographers No. 17-693 Mission.

Longshoremen No. 38-79-508 Hobart Bldg.
Lumber Clerks & Lumber Handlers-2874 Third.
Macaroni Workers No. 493-Meets 4th Friday, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68-Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18-Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. Joseph P. Bailey, Sec., 1412 Seventh Ave.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40-Room 22, Ferry Bldg.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89-Bulkhead Pier No. 7, Embarcadero.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90-9 Main.
Metal Polishers & Platers-Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers-Meets 1st & 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Millinery Workers-Meets 1st Thursday, 5:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., 46 Kearny.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110-Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 491 Jessie.
Molders No. 164-Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Motion Picture Projectionists-Meets 1st Thursday, 230 Jones.
Municipal Park Employees No. 311-200 Guerrero.
Musicians No. 6-Meets 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921 (formerly Newspaper Distributors and Circulation Employees No. 20456)-Meets 2nd Wednesday, 8 p. m., and last Sunday, 10 a. m., 109 Golden Gate Ave. Underhill 3361.
News Vendors No. 20769-Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, 991 Mission.
Nurses (City and County) No. 214-I-Mrs. Julia Duggan, Sec., 238 Paris.
Office Employees No. 13188-Meets 3rd Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Office Employees No. 21320.
Operating Engineers (Hoisting and Portable), Local No. 3-1095 Market. Phone Hemlock 6266.
Operating Engineers (Stationary) No. 64-Anglo Building, 16th and Mission.
Optical Workers No. 18791-Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Druids' Temple, 44 Page.
Ornamental Iron Workers-200 Guerrero.
Packers and Preserve Workers No. 20989-1182 Market, Room 206.
Painters No. 19-209 Guerrero.
Painters No. 1158-112 Valencia.
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers-Russell Johnson, 1301 York.
Patternmakers-Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Pharmacists No. 838-Room 415, Grant Bldg., 1095 Market. Hemlock 1456.
Photo Engravers-Meets 1st Friday. Office, 320 Market.
Photographers and Allied Crafts-25 Taylor. Meets at Labor Temple, 1st Thursdays.
Plumbers No. 442-290 Guerrero.
Post Office Clerks-Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Printing Pressmen-Office, 630 Sacramento. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Production Machine and Miscellaneous Metal Operators No. 1327-Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers-Wm. J. Williams, Sec., 1345 Francisco.
Public Works Laborers No. 978-200 Guerrero.
Retail Cleaners and Dyers, Local 93-Labor Temple. F. B. Nicholas, Sec., 4057 Twenty-fourth.
Retail Delivery Drivers-Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Department Store Clerks No. 1100-Meese Hall, 1621 Market, Underhill 7424.
Retail Furniture and Appliance Men's Union No. 1285-Room 416, 1095 Market.

Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410-Meets every Tuesday night at Red Men's Hall, 240 Golden Gate Ave.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific-59 Clay.
Sanitary Truck Drivers and Helpers No. 350-536 Bryant.
S. F. and East Bay Steel Die and Copper Plate Engravers and Embossers No. 424-W. F. Schoepner, Sec., 1320 Lincoln Ave., Burlingame, Calif.
San Francisco and East Bay Ink and Roller Makers No. 5-Edw. G. Darrow, Sec.-Treas., 1033 Santa Fe Avenue, Albany, Calif.
S. F. Salvage Corps No. 541-2940 Sixteenth.
S. F. Welders' Lodge No. 1330-1179 Market.
Sausagemakers-Meet at 3053 Sixteenth, Thursdays.
Scrap Iron and Metal Workers No. 965-Labor Temple.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104-Meets Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Fitters No. 9-3052 Sixteenth.
Sign and Pictorial Painters-200 Guerrero.
Special Delivery Messengers No. 23-Ferry Annex.
Steam Fitters No. 590-Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers-Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61-Walter Lobato, P. O. Box 170, Centerville, Calif.
Stove Mounters No. 62-J. E. Thomas, 143 Moltke, Daly City, Calif.
Stove Mounters No. 65-Virgil Leonard, Sec., 4530 Twentieth.
Street Carmen, Div. 518-Thursday, Labor Temple.
Street Carmen, Div. 1004-Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 1182 Market.
Street Carmen, Div. 182-Labor Temple, Oakland.
Twenty-first and Webster.
Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees, Div. 1114-282 Chronicle Bldg., Fifth and Mission.
Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees, Div. 1225-E. W. Fassett, Fin. Sec., 954 Hayes.
Switchmen's Union-John J. Hogan, Sec., 3201 Washington St.
Teamsters No. 85-Meets Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Technical Engineers No. 11-John Coghlan, 70 Lennox Way. Meets 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Theatrical Employees' Union No. B-18-230 Jones.
Theatrical Stage Employees-Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Tobacco Workers No. 210-Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Tool and Die Makers' Lodge 1176-H. W. McArthur, Sec., 3826 Cerrito Ave., Oakland.
Trackmen-Meets 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21-Office, 405 Sansome. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Union Label Section-Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 0610.
Upholsterers No. 28-Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30-1256 Market. Meets every Wednesday at 3 p. m.
Waitresses No. 48-Office 966 Market. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8:30 p. m.; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p. m., Native Sons' Hall.
Warehousemen No. 860-400 Brannan. Garfield 2819.
Watchmakers No. 102-830 Market, Room 718, Garfield 1968.
Water Workers-Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen-Meets 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Wholesale Liquor Drivers and Salesmen No. 109-W. S. Ainsworth, Sec., 691 Rockdale Drive.
Window Cleaners No. 44-1119 Mission.

**J O H N
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Attorney at Law



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